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The Solicitors' Journal.

LONDON, JULY 15, 1876.

CURRENT TOPICS.

THE AMENDMENTS to the Appellate Jurisdiction Bill which have been placed on the paper in the name of the Attorney-General (but of which the inception may, we think, be ascribed to Sir Henry James's "interpellation" when the Bill was on for second reading) will, if fully carried into effect, produce a revolution in our judicial system far exceeding that hitherto resulting from the Judicature Acts. The effect of those Acts upon the procedure of the common law divisions has been comparatively small, but their practical operation in the Chancery Division in the improvement in the method of taking evidence, has been great. The immediate result of this, as we have repeatedly warned our readers, has been to retard very greatly the despatch of business in that division, and thus to cause an accumulation of causes waiting for hearing which has not, we believe, been equalled since the first appointment of the additional Vice-Chancellors in 1841. On this point we may have some remarks to make hereafter; for the present it may be sufficient to notice that the Chancery Division is quite unaffected by the present proposals. Not so the three common law divisions, the important proposed changes in which we discuss below. As regards the Court of Appeal, the substitution of a permanent for a fluctuating element carries out the view we expressed some time ago, and which we believe the result of the experiment of a "scratch" court has impressed on the profession generally. It so happens, by a happy coincidence, that the senior puisne judges of the three common law divisions are admittedly the judges who are best fitted by ability and learning for the position of judges of the Court of Appeal, so that the proposals of the Bill with reference to this subject will probably meet with general approval. Whether, however, it would not be better to strengthen the Chancery Division, even at the cost of sending only two, instead of three, permanent judges to the Court of Appeal, is a question which it may be worth while hereafter to consider.

NEARLY A YEAR AGO, in his last speech on the Judicature Bill of last session, the Lord Chancellor intimated an opinion that the system of having more judges than one to sit together as judges of first instance could not continue. In commenting on that remark we hazarded a conjecture that not many years would elapse before a single judge at common law would do all that a single judge in chancery has always done. Neither we nor probably Lord Cairns himself had any idea of the short time it might take to accomplish these predictions. Six months ago a proposal for the virtual abolition of sittings *in Banc* would probably have roused a storm of indignation; to-day, by the common consent of lawyers on both

sides of the House of Commons, a scheme is proposed which may have this effect. We say may have this effect, because the clause which the Attorney-General proposes to insert in the Appellate Jurisdiction Bill may mean much or little. It provides that every action, and all business arising out of it, shall, so far as is practicable and convenient, be disposed of before a single judge, and all proceedings before the High Court in an action, subsequent to the hearing, shall, so far as is practicable and convenient, be taken before the same judge before whom the hearing took place. How far it may be "practicable and convenient" to carry out the idea of single-judge hearings is left to be prescribed by rules of court, which may provide for the sitting of divisional courts for the transaction of certain classes of business; but these courts are to consist of two judges only.

In considering this proposal we must bear in mind the evil to be remedied. That evil is the block of *Nisi Prius* business. The courts are well ahead with the business *in Banc*, but the *Nisi Prius* arrears threaten to become overwhelming. The object of the change is to render more judges available for coping with these arrears. How far will it do this? The Attorney-General said the result would be to set free three judges to sit at *Nisi Prius* through the whole of the legal year, but it is easy to show that he understated the results which might be obtained. So far as we are able to estimate them, they are as follows:—Out of the eighteen judges of the three common law Divisions, three are to be taken to the Court of Appeal; two more will be required for the divisional court which will sit to hear matters reserved for it by the rules of court; three more judges may be reckoned as employed on the Divisional Court for Appeals from Inferior Courts, and on the special paper in each division; two judges ought to sit at chambers; and two may be assigned to the Central Criminal Court, election petitions, and other special work. With all this liberal allowance we have yet six judges left for *Nisi Prius* work all the legal year, except during circuits. The three judges in the Court of Appeal will be available for circuits; eleven more judges will be required, and this will leave one judge for chambers and three for the trial of cases at *Nisi Prius* in London and Middlesex. Thus, if we reckon, out of the legal year of 220 working days, 100 as occupied by circuits, the net result will be six *Nisi Prius* courts on 120 days, and three on 100 days. As regards the pressing evil of delay in hearing cases at *Nisi Prius*, it can hardly be doubted that the remedy proposed may be made effectual. What will be the results of the proposed change in other directions cannot be estimated until the proposals have assumed a more definite shape; but it is tolerably safe to predict a considerable increase in the business of the Court of Appeal.

WE HAVE RECENTLY had brought under our notice one of the most remarkable sets of conditions of sale that we ever remember to have seen, and, as somewhat similar conditions appear to be coming into more frequent use than was formerly the case, it may be well to point out some, at any rate, of the objections to them. Whatever may be said in defence of offering property for sale under a condition prohibiting all inquiry into the vendor's title in cases where the property is situated in some rural district and held under a well-known title a like defence cannot, it is pretty clear, be urged in favour of selling under such a condition small London leaseholds at the Auction Mart. And whatever excuse may be offered for the stipulation that the vendor's solicitor shall prepare the conveyance at a small specified charge, a like excuse cannot, it is also clear, be offered for the stipulation that the vendor's solicitor shall prepare the conveyance, and that the purchaser shall pay his charges. On this latter point it may be said that, when a definite sum is mentioned in the conditions as the price of the conveyance, the purchaser, as a compensation for being obliged to trust to the vendor's

solicitor, has the satisfaction of knowing the exact amount of the law expenses attending his purchase; but if he is bound to employ the vendor's solicitor and to pay him his bill, then he not only has to trust to a solicitor who, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, and more especially in London sales, is wholly unknown to him, but he has to pay a solicitor who has no reason for sparing him in the matter of costs. One mitigation of the purchaser's lot in this latter case we may point out, and we hope that it may be satisfactory to solicitors who are in the habit of using this form of condition. When the condition is that, on payment of a specified sum to the vendor, he will give the purchaser a conveyance, the vendor's solicitor is pretty safe in regarding himself as not liable to the purchaser, as to a client, for negligence or the like, whatever may be his liability for inducing the purchaser to take a bad title. But where the purchaser is to pay the costs of the vendor's solicitor, we fancy it would be rather difficult for the latter to say that he had not made the purchaser his client, and so become liable to him for negligence.

THE DECISION of Vice-Chancellor Malins in *Maddy v. Hale* (24 W. R. 452), upon which we commented *ante*, p. 523, was on Tuesday last reversed by the Court of Appeal. The question was whether, when a testator had created a trust for the formation of a fund out of the rents and profits of leaseholds held for lives for the purpose of renewing the leases, and the fund was formed but the lessor refused to renew, the tenant for life or the remainderman was entitled to it. The Vice-Chancellor, following a decision of Lord Eldon in *Tardiff v. Robinson* (stated 27 Beav. 629), held that the tenant for life was entitled to the whole of the accumulations. On the other hand, Lord Justice James, when Vice-Chancellor, in *Re Wood's Estate* (19 W. R. 59, L. R. 10 Eq. 572), a very similar case, held, in effect, that the accumulated fund must be invested, and that the tenant for life was only entitled to receive the interest of it, and he spoke in somewhat disparaging terms of the decision in *Tardiff v. Robinson*. The Court of Appeal (James, L.J., Baggallay, J.A., and Lush, J.) distinguished *Re Wood's Estate* from *Tardiff v. Robinson*, and other cases in which it has been followed, on the ground that in the latter class of cases there was not, as there was in the former, a paramount trust for renewal, and they held that *Maddy v. Hale* was governed by the decision in *Re Wood's Estate*. In *Re Wood's Estate* James, V.C. lamented the resurrection of *Tardiff v. Robinson*. Notwithstanding the care of the court to distinguish the cases, it may now, we think, be considered that the reinterment of *Tardiff v. Robinson* has been safely effected.

THE NEW ORDER relating to proceedings in district registries will be found in another column. The chief provision it contains effects an important alteration in the present practice, and the profession will look with anxiety to see the result of this experiment, particularly as regards matters assigned to the Chancery Division. Perhaps we are not entitled to say that it is inexpedient that a district registrar of the Supreme Court should have a more extensive jurisdiction conferred upon him than a county court judge has, but we are unable to avoid observing the fact. The county court judge exercises jurisdiction in equity up to the value of £500 only, while the district registrar, who is in most cases the county court registrar, has a jurisdiction unlimited unless the court in London should interfere. The jurisdiction conferred (that of a judge at chambers) now extends to every stage of an action down to final judgment, with the exception only of the matters specified in ord. 53, r. 2, and r. 2a in the new order.

IT MAY NOT BE UNDESIRABLE to caution some of our readers against supposing that the decision of the Court of Appeal in *Allan v. The United Kingdom Electric Telegraph Company* (*ante*, p. 703), is in conflict with the decision of the same court in *Hastie v. Hastie* (*ante*, p. 391). In the latter case, the Court of Appeal considered that the High Court of Justice would not, by enrolling its own orders, bar the jurisdiction of the Court of Appeal over the decisions of the High Court, and, consequently, that the right of appeal to the Court of Appeal was unaffected by any such enrolment. But by the enrolment in chancery of the order made by the Court of Chancery in *Allan v. The United Kingdom Electric Telegraph Company*, the appellate jurisdiction of that court was not available to the parties, the right of appeal to the House of Lords alone remaining, and hence it is perfectly consistent to argue that, if the parties had already lost the right of appeal to the then existing intermediate court of appeal, the Court of Appeal as at present constituted would have no jurisdiction in the matter, and that the House of Lords could alone be resorted to. The practitioner may still safely follow the practice as shown by us *ante* p. 411.

IT IS TO BE OBSERVED that, under the Attorney-General's new clauses in the Appellate Jurisdiction Bill, the orders for constituting and holding divisional courts of the Court of Appeal, and for regulating the sittings of the Court of Appeal, and of the divisional courts of appeal are to be made or rescinded or altered by the President of the Court of Appeal, with the concurrence of the ordinary judges of the Court of Appeal, or any three of them, and not upon the recommendation of the judges of the Supreme Court, as is provided by section 17 of the Judicature Act, 1875. It is much to be desired that some alteration should also be made in the mode provided for other judicial legislation. It can hardly be doubted that a small committee of judges with a secretary would be infinitely more efficient than the present arrangement.

THE PUNCTUALITY OF RAILWAY COMPANIES.

It is of importance at once to examine and appreciate the effect of the considered and written judgments of the Court of Appeal in *Le Blanc v. London and North-Western Railway Company* (24 W. R. 808). The case falls into two branches. First, it is now ruled that where there is a statement in railway time-tables that "every attention will be paid to insure punctuality," and also a negative condition that "the company will not be responsible for loss or injury arising from unpunctuality," the court will imply an affirmative contract to insure punctuality, so far as preventable causes are concerned, and will limit the negative condition to cases of inevitable accident. As to this the Court of Appeal, by three voices to two, affirmed the unanimous judgment of the Common Pleas Division (24 W. R. 396). Secondly, when the contract "that every attention will be paid to insure punctuality" has been broken, and a passenger has in consequence missed a train in correspondence with the contracting company, the passenger is not entitled as of right to take a special train and charge the contracting company with the loss of it. As to this the Court of Appeal unanimously reversed the decision of the Divisional Court of Appeal from Inferior Courts, which had given "leave to appeal" under the 45th section of the Judicature Act of 1873.

It will be necessary to state the facts at some little length, both with a view to a proper examination of the case itself and to show that the case is absolutely one "of the first impression," if we except the ruling of Crompton, J., at *Niet Prius*, in *Prevost v. Great Eastern Railway Company* (13 L. T. N. S. 21), in which that

learned judge held that the words "every exertion will be used to insure punctuality, but the departure or arrival of trains at the time stated will not be guaranteed," meant that "the company will use proper care and not be negligent." Of the other cases cited in argument none has any bearing on either of the points raised. *Phillips v. Clark* (5 W. R. 582) and *Peninsular and Oriental Company v. Shand* (13 W. R. 1049) had nothing to do with punctuality, and in *Hamlin v. Great Northern Railway Company* (5 W. R. 76), the only case referred to in the judgments, the defendants had not run an unpunctual train, but a company in correspondence with the defendants' company had "changed their arrangements" and had run no train (as advertised by the defendants) at all. That this constitutes a clear breach of contract had already been decided by the leading case of *Denton v. Great Northern Railway Company* (4 W. R. 240).

The facts then were as follows:—The plaintiff took a through ticket from Liverpool to Scarborough. This route lay over lines owned, worked, or otherwise liable to be interfered with, by seven different companies, but from Liverpool to Leeds the line was worked by the defendants. The time-tables of the defendants represented that the plaintiff's train would leave Liverpool at 2 p.m. and reach Leeds at 5 p.m., and that a train in correspondence therewith would leave Leeds at 5.20 and reach Scarborough at 7.30. The defendants' train in fact reached Leeds at 5.27 instead of 5, the corresponding train having left Leeds seven minutes before. The plaintiff proceeded by the next train to York, and finding that the next train for Scarborough would arrive at 10 o'clock, he took a special train, by which he arrived at Scarborough between 8.30 and 9 o'clock. The delay between Liverpool and Leeds was found as a fact by the county court judge to have been caused by the negligence of the defendants. The total actual delay of the defendants on their own line was twenty-seven minutes. The total possible delay to the plaintiff in arriving at Scarborough would have been two hours and a half—the time between 7.30 p.m. and 10 p.m. This delay was reduced by the special train to three quarters of an hour, so that the time saved by the special train was about an hour and a quarter. The special train cost £11 10s., and the county court judge at Bloomsbury, sitting without a jury, had held that the plaintiff might recover this amount from the defendants.

As to the effect of the condition, which we believe follows a common form adopted with scarcely any variation by all the companies in England, we should be inclined to agree with the majority of the court without hesitation, if it were not for the fact, dwelt upon with much force by Baggallay, J.A., that the railway between Liverpool and Scarborough was subject to the control of so many different companies. As the learned judge observes, "it is obvious to how many possible causes of accidental delay a through train was subject, and it is not immaterial to observe that in so complicated a system a delay of very trifling duration in its origin might, in the result, occasion one of very considerable importance." Moreover, the negative part of the contract is plain and decisive, whereas the affirmative part of it is not unaptly described by Cleasby, B., as a "vague assurance." But unless the "vague assurance" was intended to mean something, why did the company put it in? By construing it as it was construed by the majority of the court, we give effect to the whole contract, and avoid the difficulty of holding a contract good which absolves the company from liability for their own negligence. If the delay were caused by the necessities of a complicated traffic the company would not be liable. Whether it was or not seems to be a question of evidence, and there appears to have been some evidence upon which the county court judge was justified in finding that the "servants of the company had been guilty of reckless loitering." Upon this particular contract, therefore, we think the company were properly held liable. But it is

well to inquire what would have been the result if the "vague assurance" had been omitted, and the company had been able to rely unchecked upon a strong negative disavowal of liability. The question of the reasonableness of the contract would not arise, for the carriage of passengers is not within the 7th section of the Railway and Canal Traffic Act, 1854, although the carriage of passengers' luggage is (*Cohen v. South-Eastern Railway Company*, 24 W. R. 522, L. R. 1 Ex. D. 217), for that section applies only to "animals, articles, goods, and things." Mellish, L.J., put this point in argument when he asked (p. 809), "Can the company say they will be liable for no negligence, as, for instance, that if a passenger's leg is broken by their negligence, they will not pay for it?" This appears to have been answered in *Mocaulay v. Furness Railway Company* (21 W. R. 140, L. R. 8 Q. B. 57), where a drover was carried "at his own risk" and injured by the negligence of the company, but (on demurrer) was held not entitled to recover. "Negligence, even gross negligence," said Quain, J., in that case, "is the very thing which the contract stipulates that the defendants would not be liable for." *A fortiori*, therefore, would a railway company be able to contract themselves out of a liability for unpunctuality. If nothing is said about punctuality at all, the contract would merely be to deliver the passenger in a reasonable time, and looking to the changes and chances of every railway journey, it is hard to see how a belated passenger could make out his case.

With regard to the second point, the right to take a special train, it seems clear that no such right existed. It was supposed to follow from *Hamlin v. The Great Northern Railway Company* (5 W. R. 76). There the plaintiff took a ticket from London to Hull, and on arriving at Grimsby found no train (as advertised) to Hull. He did not post on to Hull but slept at Grimsby, and the delay caused him considerable expense. Alderson, B., said that he might have posted and charged the expense upon the company, and added that the "principle is that if the party does not perform his contract the other may do it for him as near as may be, and charge the expense for so doing." But the dictum of Alderson, B., as to the post-chaise is clearly extrajudicial, and it is said in the considered judgment of the court that "cases of this kind are to be decided with reference to the peculiar circumstances which belong to each." Now in *Hamlin's case* the plaintiff was a tailor, he was journeying on business, and he was delayed in his business three or four days. In the case recently decided by the Court of Appeal the plaintiff was a private gentleman, he was travelling for pleasure, and he was delayed in his pleasure one hour and a quarter. To state the two cases is to show the evident distinction between them. Is then a belated tourist entitled to nominal damages only for the breach of contract to "pay every attention to insure punctuality"? This point is still technically left open by the late decision, as the plaintiff consented to a verdict for a shilling in preference to taking the new trial which the Court of Appeal offered him. But it is thus practically solved by Mellish, L.J. "The question," says that learned judge, "in my opinion, which the county court judge ought to have considered is whether, according to the ordinary habits of society, a gentleman in the position of the plaintiff, who was going to Scarborough for the purposes of amusement, and who missed his train at York, would take a special train from York to Scarborough at his own cost in order that he might arrive at Scarborough an hour or an hour and a half sooner than he would do if he waited at York for the next ordinary train." Only an extravagant person would have taken a special train. But "any expenditure which, according to the ordinary habits of society, a person who is delayed in his journey would naturally incur at his own cost if he had no company to look to, he ought to be allowed to incur at the cost of the company."

The New Practice.

THE NEW RULES OF COURT.

THESE RULES, the making of which we announced a fortnight ago, have at length been issued, and it may be useful to point out their object and effect.

R. 2 is intended to obviate an error in two of the forms in appendix A. part 1, to the Judicature Act, 1875, which was pointed out in *Baker v. Turner* (*ante*, p. 521). The forms, Nos. 2 and 3 in appendix A., were apparently copied from the forms in the Common Law Procedure Act, 1852, schedule A., form 3, containing the words, "by leave of a court or a judge," without observing that no leave is now necessary to enable the plaintiff to proceed in default of appearance. Under the new rule the forms are to be read as if the words, "by leave of the court or a judge," were not therein.

R. 3 simply directs the officer where an action is commenced in a district registry to add to the particulars to be entered in the cause-book the name of the district registry.

The next rule, and r. 8, extend the provisions of ord. 16, r. 10, as to suing partners in the name of the firm, and of ord. 9, r. 6, as to service upon partners sued in the name of their firm, to the case of a single person carrying on business in the name of a firm apparently consisting of more than one person. Such a person may be sued in the name of such firm, and service at the principal place of business upon any person having at the time of service the control or management of the business there, is to be deemed good service on the person so sued. Supplementary to this is another rule (r. 6) which provides that the person so sued is to appear in his own name, but subsequent proceedings are to continue in the name of the firm.

R. 5 is intended to remedy the grievance of English writs being issued for service in Scotland and Ireland. It does so by providing that whenever an action is brought in respect of any contract made within the jurisdiction, or whenever there has been a breach within the jurisdiction of any contract wherever made, the judge, before granting leave to serve a writ or notice on a defendant out of the jurisdiction, must have regard to the amount in dispute; to the existence in the place of residence of the defendant, if resident in Scotland or Ireland, of a local court of limited jurisdiction having jurisdiction in the matter, and to the comparative cost and convenience of proceeding in England, or in the place of such defendant's (i.e., defendants residing in Scotland or Ireland) residence, and must require the particulars necessary for enabling this discretion to be exercised to be stated by affidavit. We do not suppose that this rule will satisfy Mr. Meldon, but it seems to us that it will prevent the provision as to service out of the jurisdiction from working injustice in the case of Scottish and Irish defendants. The rule, however, will be apt to be misunderstood as regards the issue of writs or notice for service out of the jurisdiction elsewhere than in Scotland or Ireland. As to these the provision seems to be only that the judge shall have regard to the amount or value of the property in dispute or sought to be recovered.

R. 7 is a useful provision for saving the expense often caused in administration actions by inquiries as to persons who may turn out to have no interest in the subject-matter of the action. On the supposition that (say) a class of persons may be interested under the provisions of an instrument, inquiries are directed to ascertain who constitute that class; they are then brought before the court to have the question of construction determined, and it may, after all, be decided that they have no interest. The new rule enables the court in such cases to appoint a person to represent such heir, next of kin, or class, so as to enable the question of construction to be determined before the inquiries are directed.

The effect of r. 9 is that pleadings under ten folios need not be printed. It has been the practice to grant orders that short pleadings of more than three folios of which few copies are required shall not be printed (see *ante*, p. 80), and the new rule restrains within reasonable limits the modern affection for the printing press. To the like effect is r. 11, which provides that affidavits in answer to interrogatories under ten folios need not be printed. And by r. 20 the allowance of 1s. per folio for printing, which is said to have originated in a mistake, and which in short pleadings is absurdly inadequate, is raised in the case of all documents not exceeding ten folios, to 10s. with a further allowance of 2s. for every twenty copies beyond the first twenty copies of documents containing not exceeding twenty-four folios.

R. 10 appears to be intended to prevent the occurrence for the future of such whimsical cases as *Bolton v. Bolton* (*ante* p. 561), where, as we ventured to point out, a learned Vice-Chancellor ordered execution to issue for costs upon discontinuance of an action, although no judgment of any sort or kind existed on which to base the execution. The new rule provides that a defendant may sign judgment for the costs of an action if it is wholly discontinued, or for the costs occasioned by the matter withdrawn if the action be not wholly discontinued. With this rule we may class r. 13, which empowers the defendant, instead of giving notice of trial, to apply to have the action dismissed for want of prosecution, and enables the judge to make such order as may seem just.

By r. 12, ord. 35, r. 1, is annulled, but is re-enacted with the alteration that in actions proceeding in the district registry all proceedings down to and including final judgment shall be taken in the district registry. To save the expense of double entry, it is also provided that actions in the common law divisions shall be entered for trial with the associates and not in the district registries.

The official referees are the subjects of three rules (rr. 14, 15, and 16), which provide for the distribution of the business in rotation among them, but reserve power to a judge at chambers to direct a reference to any one in particular of these officers.

R. 17 remedies an omission which has caused much inconvenience. Ord. 42, r. 10, requires the signature of the solicitor himself to the *præcipe*. This provision has been stringently enforced in the Queen's Bench Division; with the result, where the solicitor himself was not present, of causing much delay and entailing the chance of another execution gaining priority. The new rule provides that r. 10 shall in future be read as providing that the *præcipe* shall be signed by or on behalf of the solicitor.

R. 18 removes, rather late in the day, the difficulty which arose soon after the new system came into operation about staying actions against companies in course of winding up. It is now provided that when an order for winding up or for administration has been made by a judge of the Chancery Division, he shall have power, without further consent, to transfer to himself any action pending in any other division brought against the company or against the executors or administrators.

Lastly, r. 19 prohibits district registrars and masters from granting leave for service of writ or notice out of the jurisdiction.

CASES OF THE WEEK.

TIME FOR APPEALING—REFUSAL OF INTERLOCUTORY MOTION—SPECIAL LEAVE TO APPEAL—ORD. 58, r. 16—TRIAL BEFORE JUDGE AND JURY—DISCRETION OF COURT—ORD. 36, rr. 3, 26.—In a case of *Swindell v. The Birmingham Syndicate*, heard by the Court of Appeal on the 8th inst., Vice-Chancellor Hall had refused an application made by the defendants, that the issues of fact in the suit and a cross-suit might be tried before a judge and jury, and from this refusal the defendants appealed. The suit was instituted before November, 1875, in the Court of Chancery, to enforce specific per-

formance of an agreement by the defendants to purchase a colliery from the plaintiffs. The cross-suit was instituted by the defendants (also before the 1st of November, 1875) to set aside the agreement on the ground of fraud. The appeal was met by the preliminary objection that it was out of time. The Vice-Chancellor had refused the application on the 27th of May; the notice of appeal was not given until the 24th of June. Therefore, it was said, as the twenty-one days for appealing ran from the date of the refusal, the appeal was too late. On behalf of the appellants, it was contended that this was not so, because what the Vice-Chancellor had done was to make no order on the motion except that the costs of it should be costs in the second cause. This, it was said, was not a simple refusal of the application, but the order as to costs was one which required to be drawn up, and the twenty-one days therefore ran only from the time when the order was passed and entered, which was on the 14th of June. The court (James and Mellish, L.J.J., and Baggallay, J.A.), however, did not accede to this argument, but held that the addition of the order as to costs made no difference. An order as to costs alone could not be appealed from without leave, and the appellants were clearly appealing only from the refusal of their application, and their appeal was, therefore, too late. The distinction made by the rule between the granting and the refusing of an application was made purposely, because where an application was granted the exact terms of the order might be very material with regard to an appeal from it, and, therefore, in such a case the time was not to run until the order was perfected, and the appellant had had an opportunity of knowing its exact terms. But when an application was simply refused nothing could turn upon the terms of the order, and as in such a case the appellant would be the person who had made the application, and whose duty it would be to draw up the order, he might, by delaying to draw it up, extend the time for appealing indefinitely if it was to run only from the perfecting of the order. The court having expressed this opinion the appellants then asked for special leave to appeal. They urged that they had been misled, because it had been generally supposed in the registrar's office that the time for appealing from such an order would not run till the order had been entered. Moreover, a case of fraud was one which was peculiarly fit to be tried by a jury, and it was a question of great importance, on the construction of ord. 36, rr. 3 and 26, whether the defendants had not an absolute right to a jury, and they ought not to be deprived of it by a mere technicality. The court, however, held that there was no ground for extending the time, and they expressed an opinion that, in actions which before the Judicature Acts could have been brought only as suits in the Court of Chancery, it is discretionary now with the court, as it was before the Acts, whether there shall be a trial by jury, and the Court of Appeal will not overrule the exercise of the discretion of the judge of the High Court. Lord Justice Mellish observed that it was an important and more difficult question, upon the construction of r. 26, whether, if an action which could formerly have been brought only in a court of common law be now brought in the Chancery Division, the parties would lose the absolute right to a jury which they would otherwise have had. This question remains open for decision.

APPEAL—SECURITY FOR COSTS—SEVERAL DEFENDANTS IN SAME INTEREST—ORD. 58, r. 5.—In a case of *Cashin v. Craddock*, heard by the Court of Appeal on the 11th inst., the plaintiff had given notice of appeal against an order to strike out his statement of claim as embarrassing and irrelevant. The defendants moved that security might be given for the costs of the appeal. On the hearing before the Vice-Chancellor, the defendants had appeared separately by six counsel, but they had all joined in giving one notice of motion for security for costs, and only two counsel appeared for them. They asked that security might be given for £80. The court (James and Mellish, L.J.J., and Baggallay, J.A.) said that the defendants having all the same interest, they could just as well appear, as they did on the motion for security, by the same counsel, and that £80 would be an absurdly large sum for the costs. The court ordered that the plaintiff should deposit £20 as security.

STAY OF EXECUTION PENDING APPEAL—EX PARTE MOTION—POWER OF JUDGE IN CHAMBERS—ACTION IN COURT OF PASSAGE—JUDICATURE ACT, 1873, ss. 19, 52—ORD. 53, r. 3; ORD. 58, rr. 16, 17.—Yesterday, the 14th inst., in a case of *Maclean v. Vaughan, Dodd*, on behalf of the defendant, applied *ex parte* to the Court of Appeal for a stay of execution pending an appeal, of which notice had been given by the defendant. The action had been brought in the Court of Passage at Liverpool, and judgment had been entered for the plaintiff for £411, subject to the opinion of the Common Pleas Division, in accordance with the provisions of the Court of Passage Act of 1853. The case was argued before a divisional court of the Common Pleas Division, and the court took time to consider their judgment. Ultimately the judgment was delivered, without notice to the parties, by Brett, J., who stated that it had been intended to prepare a written judgment, but that the pressure of business had prevented this being done. The decision of the Court of Passage was affirmed. No one was present on behalf of the defendant when the judgment was delivered, and consequently no stay of execution was then asked for. The defendant gave notice of appeal, and applied to the Court of Passage for a stay of execution, but the judge of that court thought that the application ought to be made to the Common Pleas Division. The defendant then applied to a master in chambers, who considered that the matter must be dealt with by a judge. The application was then, on the 13th inst., brought before Pollock, B., in chambers, who was of opinion that he had no jurisdiction, under ord. 58, r. 16, to deal with it, inasmuch as he is not a judge of the Common Pleas Division, and had not heard the case. He thought that the application should be made either to a judge of the Common Pleas Division, or to one of the judges who had actually heard the case. The application was renewed *ex parte*, yesterday, before the Court of Appeal (James and Mellish, L.J.J., and Baggallay, J.A.). *Dodd* did not dispute the solvency of the plaintiff, but urged that he, being an agent for a firm in America, his duty would be to remit the money to them as soon as he received it. Execution could be levied on Saturday, the 15th inst., and he asked the court at any rate to stay execution for two or three days, so as to enable the defendant to give a regular notice of motion to the plaintiff, and suggested that there was power to do this *ex parte*, under ord. 53, r. 3. At first the court appeared to doubt whether any appeal could be brought from a decision of the Common Pleas Division in an action referred to them from the Passage Court. But it was pointed out that the appeals from the Passage Court still go, as they did before the Judicature Acts, to one of the common law divisions, and not to the new Divisional Court of Appeal; that in such cases there was formerly an appeal to the Exchequer Chamber, and that, at any rate, under section 19 of the Act of 1873, an appeal now lies from any judgment or order of the High Court, with certain specified exceptions. Ultimately, the court came to the conclusion that they had no power to make an order *ex parte* to stay execution, but they gave the defendant leave to serve short notice of motion for Monday next, observing that that would no doubt fully answer the purpose of the application, as, even if the sheriff seized the defendant's goods, he would not sell them after notice of the intended application to the court had been served upon him. The court said that the defendant must be prepared to bring the money into court, for without that being done it was not likely that execution would be stayed. In the course of the discussion Mellish, L.J., expressed some surprise at the view of Pollock, B., that he had no jurisdiction in the case, and intimated an opinion that a judge in chambers has power to act for any of the divisions. The Lord Justice also observed that the jurisdiction of the Court of Appeal on such an application is a primary, not an appellate, jurisdiction, though the application has, to be made, in the first instance, to the court whose decision is appealed from.

DEMURRER—ADVANCING APPEAL.—Yesterday, the 14th inst., in a case of *Cox v. Barker*, *Chapman Barker* asked for the direction of the Court of Appeal under these circumstances:—A demurrer put in by the defendant Barker had been overruled by Vice-Chancellor Bacon. At the same time, in a cross-action of *Barker v. Cox*, the Vice-

Chancellor had directed that a demurrer put in by Cox should stand to the hearing. Barker had given an ordinary notice of appeal from the order overruling his demurrer, and a notice of appeal from the order made upon Cox's demurrer had also been given, but this notice had been given in the form of an appeal from an interlocutory order. Barker's appeal had been set down first, but, as the appeal of Cox had been entered in the interlocutory list, in all probability it would come on for hearing first. *Chapman Barber*, therefore, asked that the two appeals might be heard together, and that Barker's appeal might be advanced by being placed in the interlocutory list with Cox's appeal. The court (James and Mellish, L.J.J., and Baggallay, J.A.) assented to this. James, L.J., observed that though orders on demurrer are not interlocutory orders, because in one event the decision would finally dispose of the case, still, the object of a demurrer being to save time, some arrangement ought to be made to enable appeals from orders on demurrers to be brought on for hearing quickly. It will be remembered that under the old practice it was held by the Court of Appeal in *Chancery* that the hearing of an appeal from an order made on a demurrer ought not to be advanced unless the right to an injunction was involved (*London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Company v. Imperial Mercantile Credit Association*, L. R. 3 Ch. 231).

JOINDER OF CAUSES OF ACTION.—On the 10th inst., before the Master of the Rolls, in a case of *Kitching v. Kitching*, in which the plaintiff was the heir-at-law and one of the next of kin of a person who had died intestate, and the defendant was the administratrix, and was in possession of the real estate formerly belonging to the intestate, *Cooper Willis*, for the plaintiff, asked for leave, under ord. 17, r. 2, to join in the action a claim for administration and a claim for the recovery of the intestate's real estate. The Master of the Rolls gave leave.

EFFECT OF JUSTIFICATION.—In the case of *Payne v. Court-Aapt*, tried before Archibald, J., and a special jury at Guildhall on the 7th, 8th, 11th, and 12th inst., the statement of claim set out a certain letter written by the defendant which it charged as a libel on the plaintiff, adding an innuendo as to the meaning of the words of the letter. The defence alleged that the statements in the letter were true. The learned judge, in summing up to the jury, said that this did not amount to an allegation that those statements were true in the sense imputed to them by the innuendo. For although, under the old system of pleading, it might have been necessary to show that the innuendo was excepted from the justification, yet, now that statements of fact were substituted for the old formal pleadings, the defence must not be taken to intend a justification of anything more than it actually professed to justify.

Sir James Hannen and one of the judges will sit on Monday in the Common Pleas Division to hear motions, and the Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas and another of the judges will take the *Wigan Election* case.

Sir W. V. Harcourt gave notice on Thursday that in committee upon the Appellate Jurisdiction Bill he should ask the Home Secretary how many judges had been detached from the transaction of business in London for the circuits, during how many days these judges had been employed in trying causes, whether a smaller number of judges would not have been sufficient to dispose of the assize business, and thus an adequate force might have been obtained to deal with the judicial business in London.

In a case of *Lacey v. Hill, Bailey's claim*, on Wednesday, a question arose as to the allowance of the costs of an accountant who had been employed on behalf of the Stock Exchange creditors, and the Master of the Rolls (says the *Times* reporter) observed that the charges of the accountant in this instance appeared extremely moderate, but that accountants' charges were so often extravagant that he had made a rule never to allow an accountant to be employed except on terms of being paid either a sum not exceeding a certain sum or such a sum as the judge should direct.

Notes.

A QUESTION of some practical importance with regard to the service of a debtor's summons arose in a case of *Ex parte Wildsmith*, which was decided by the Chief Judge on Monday, the 10th inst. Section 6 of the Bankruptcy Act, 1869, makes the failure to comply with the requirements of a debtor's summons, "served in the prescribed manner," an act of bankruptcy. R. 21 of 1870 provides that "every debtor's summons shall be indorsed with the name and place of business of the attorney actually suing on the same," and by r. 61 "a debtor's summons or a petition shall be served upon the debtor by an officer or a bailiff of the court, or by the creditor or his attorney." In *Ex parte Wildsmith* a creditor who resided in London instructed a London solicitor to take out a debtor's summons against a person who resided within the jurisdiction of the Barnstable County Court. The London solicitor employed a country solicitor as his agent to take out and serve the summons. The summons, when issued, was indorsed with the name of the London solicitor, and it was served personally on the debtor by a clerk of the country solicitor. The summons was not complied with, and a bankruptcy petition was presented by the creditor. When the petition came on to be heard, the judge dismissed it on the ground that no act of bankruptcy had been committed, because the service of the summons had not been properly made. He held that r. 61 must be strictly and literally complied with, and that the summons ought to have been served by the London solicitor himself, and not by any agent or clerk, even his own. The Chief Judge reversed this decision, and held that the service was regular. When r. 61 said that the summons might be served by the creditor's attorney, it meant that the attorney might discharge this duty just in the same way as he would perform any other business for his client. It did not mean that he must serve the summons with his own hand. It would be absurd to suppose that if a London tradesman employed his solicitor in London to issue a debtor's summons against a debtor living in the country, the solicitor was to travel in person into the country in order to effect the service. The natural course of things was for the London solicitor to employ a solicitor in the country to act as his agent in the matter, and for the country solicitor then to direct his clerk to effect the service, and this course of proceeding was perfectly regular, and in accordance with the rule.

IN ANOTHER CASE OF *Re Messenger*, heard the same day, a question arose as to a solicitor's right of lien under the following circumstances:—A client deposited his title deeds with his solicitor that he might prepare a mortgage of the property, and when the mortgage was completed it was arranged that the solicitor, who was also acting for the mortgagee, should continue to hold the deeds on behalf of the mortgagee. Afterwards the mortgagor became bankrupt, and the solicitor was appointed solicitor to the trustee in the bankruptcy. The deeds were still in the solicitor's hands. He, on behalf of the trustee, sold the equity of redemption of the mortgaged property, and received the purchase-money, and he then claimed to retain out of the money the amount which the bankrupt owed him for costs incident to the preparation of the mortgage, and for other matters, asserting that he had a lien against the mortgagor, and therefore as against the trustee, on the deeds, and that it was impossible to make a good title to the purchaser without putting him in a position to redeem the property on payment only of the amount due upon the mortgage. The county court judge held that the solicitor had lost his lien. The Chief Judge, however, was of a contrary opinion, and held that nothing had occurred which could deprive the solicitor of the lien which he originally had as against his client the mortgagor. If the mortgagor had come to the mortgagee with the mortgage-money and had said, "Take your money and re-convey the estate and give me back the deeds," the mortgagee would have rightly answered, "I will convey the estate to you, but the deeds are not mine to give you, for your solicitor has a lien upon them as against you." That lien must have been satisfied before the mortgagor could have got back his deeds, and

nothing had occurred in the bankruptcy proceedings to alter the solicitor's right.

THE SAME DAY, in a third case of *Re Barrand*, a curious question arose as to the effect of the non-registration of a bill of sale. The precise point does not appear to have been decided before. A non-trader executed in March a bill of sale to one Collins to secure £130, but the bill of sale was not registered. In June the mortgagor executed a second bill of sale of the same chattels to one Cochrane to secure £200. This bill of sale was duly registered. In the following February the mortgagor filed a liquidation petition, but before this had been done Collins had seized some of the chattels, and in this way had partly satisfied his debt. The trustee in the liquidation took possession of the rest of the chattels and sold them, and then Cochrane claimed to be paid what was due upon his bill of sale out of the proceeds of sale. The county court judge held that this claim was unfounded, and that the trustee was entitled to retain the whole of the money. The Chief Judge, however, gave effect to Cochrane's claim, holding that when by virtue of the Bills of Sale Act the first bill of sale became void as against the trustee, that bill of sale must be treated as non-existent, and then the trustee could only take the goods as he found them, viz., subject to the valid mortgage created by the second bill of sale, and the holder of that bill of sale must be satisfied out of the proceeds of sale. The result of this decision seems to be that a bill of sale which the Act declares to be void only as against a trustee in bankruptcy or an execution creditor of the mortgagor is, in effect, set aside for the benefit of a subsequent mortgagee.

Societies.

LAW ASSOCIATION.

At the usual monthly meeting of the directors held at the Hall of the Incorporated Law Society, Chancery-lane, on Thursday, the 6th inst., the following being present, viz., Mr. Nelson (Chairman), and Messrs Carpenter, Drew, Kelly, Mastermans Scadding, Smith, Tyan, Tyles, and Boodle (Secretary), a grant of £50 was made to the widow of a member, one of £5 to a daughter of a deceased non-member, one new member was elected, and the ordinary business was transacted.

UNITED LAW STUDENTS' SOCIETY.

A meeting of this society was held at Clement's-inn Hall on Wednesday last, Mr. H. T. Round, LL.B., in the chair. The "Davies Prize" was awarded to Mr. E. C. Rawlings by Mr. Chester at the request of the donor, Mr. Davis, for the best essay upon "The Best System of Land Transfer." Mr. Rawlings opened the subject for debate, viz., "That the law preventing bastards from taking estates by inheritance is contrary to public policy, and should be altered." Mr. Greathead, solicitor, opposed. The motion was lost on a division by nine to four. The society then adjourned for the vacation.

LAW STUDENTS' DEBATING SOCIETY.

The annual dinner of this society took place on Tuesday evening at the St. James's, Piccadilly, and was numerously attended. The chair was taken by Mr. O. Groves, M.A. (of the firm of Beale, Marigold, & Beale), an old member of the society. The *menu* was an excellent one, and the toasts were all duly honoured, those of "The Queen," and "The Prince and Princess of Wales," and other members of the Royal Family," being given with musical honours. Mr. L. Hunter proposed "The Bench and the Bar," which was acknowledged by Mr. Bradford, of the Chancery bar. Mr. Addison (Linklater & Co.) responded to the toast of "The Incorporated Law Society," proposed by Mr. Saxelby; and the toast of "The Chairman," proposed by Mr. Sangster Green, was received with great applause. In replying to the toast of "The Officers of the Society for the past Session," the secretary, Mr. Indermar, informed the society of its present prosperous

condition, as evidenced by the last annual report. Mr. Munton (Munton & Morris) proposed "The Old and Past Members," coupled with the name of Mr. Rawlinson (one of the chief clerks to the Vice-Chancellor Malins), who duly responded.

INCORPORATED LAW SOCIETY.

The annual general meeting of this society was held on Tuesday last at the society's Hall in Chancery-lane, Mr. Gregory, M.P., president, in the chair.

After the customary formal preliminaries, the following gentlemen were elected members of the council for the ensuing year:—Ebenezer John Bristow, Robert Canlife, Frederick George Davidson, Robert Richardson Dees, Joseph Dodds, M.P., Edward Field, Charles John Follett, Clement Francis, George Burrow Gregory, M.P., William Alfred Jevons, and Benjamin Greene Lake; and the following gentlemen were elected president, vice-president, and auditors:—Henry Thomas Young, president; Edward Frederick Burton, vice-president; and Edward Mackeson, Charles Graham, and John Henry Kays, auditors.

Upon the motion for the adoption of the accounts,

Mr. McARTHUR drew attention to the item of £1,073 arrears of subscriptions, and said nothing in the accounts or in the report of the council would enable that item to be checked. He had drawn attention to it on a former occasion, and acknowledged the courtesy he had received from the secretary, to whom he feared he had, necessarily, given some trouble. He contended that the item, before being passed by the auditors, should have appeared on some page of the ledger, whereas in fact it did not. He had had produced to him a list of arrears; but there was nothing to vouch the amount. Then as to the item for furniture and fixtures, £14,115, he had asked to see the account, and been told that it could only be shown by being picked out from the annual reports; which he maintained was not a proper mode of book-keeping. The amount £49,346, the property of the society, was made up by adding year by year the amounts spent upon building and repairs, which were exhausted in the using, and added nothing to the value of the property. He also found that added to the cost of the buildings were the legal expenses connected with the purchase of the property; and this required severe scrutiny. He did not for a moment impute any desire to do wrong; indeed, he was sure there was no such intention; but it was unfortunate that the practice of adding the legal charge to the cost of purchasing and making it appear as an asset in the accounts of a company was severely commented upon before the Lord Mayor when directors were before him on a charge of fraud. He thought their accounts should be a model, whereas they were the reverse. He was told that his objection was met by the statement on the other side—"subject to deductions for wear and tear"; but such was not the case. He should not move an amendment, but would enter his protest, and trusted that by next year some competent authority would put the accounts and books on a proper footing.

Mr. SALMON (Bury St. Edmunds) said if the society were a company which had to divide profits he could understand the force of Mr. McArthur's observations, but he thought the accounts represented exactly what was intended. As to the accounts being model accounts, he thought he must confess that solicitors were proverbially very bad accountants.

The accounts were then approved; and upon the motion for the reception and adoption of the report,

Mr. JOHN TURNER, having given notice of his intention to do so, moved "That in the opinion of the society the rate of remuneration of 6s. 8d. an hour or £2 per day, and the scale of charges, made after such rate, fixed by the general order of the Court of Chancery of the 26th of February, 1806, which has since been followed as the rate of remuneration to be allowed for professional services in courts of justice, having regard to the change in the value of money since that period, the great increase in the amount of office rent, clerks' salaries, and the price of articles of domestic consumption, and the general change in the condition of the times, is wholly inadequate for the duties performed by solicitors, and to the support and maintenance of a liberal profession, and the continuance of the same is unjust and inexpedient." "That it be an in-

struction to the council of the society to present a memorial to the President of the High Court of Justice, or by such other means as may appear proper represent the inadequacy of professional remuneration, and to endeavour to procure an increased rate to be allowed and a scale of charges to be issued based upon such increased rate of remuneration, and that for the purpose aforesaid the council, so far as practicable, do obtain the co-operation of the various law societies throughout the country." He said the present scale of charge, considering the increased cost of all the necessities of life, was unjust to solicitors, and injurious to the public. He referred, *inter alia*, to the increase in the salaries and pensions of judges, the increase in accountants' charges, the scale of remuneration allowed to solicitors in Scotland, and maintained that the injury to the suitor lay in the fact that solicitors' clerks were deputed to do what, if the employer were better remunerated, he would personally attend to, and expressed a hope that his resolution would receive cordial support.

Mr. MASTERMAN seconded the motion, and said he was astounded to find that the scale of remuneration was the same in 1876 as it was in 1806. He trusted the council would be active in its support of Mr. Turner's proposal.

Mr. MUNTON regarded Mr. Turner's proposition as undignified, and thought the council should pause before taking any such step as that indicated. If the public heard that the profession were to have their charges increased there would be a great outcry, which would certainly not add to the popularity of the profession. He congratulated the society upon the amount of work done by the council during the year. He was anxious to see facilities given whereby solicitors might enter the other branch of the profession, but would remind the meeting that whilst the bar was united solicitors were disunited, and anything attempted should be done with dignity. A resolution had been passed which in effect expressed a hope that the bar would grant facilities to solicitors to enter their ranks, but he counselled the profession not to be in too great a hurry, because he believed there were at least quite as many barristers ready to become solicitors as solicitors who would become members of the bar. He hoped the council would continue its efforts on the subject of the power of commissioners to take acknowledgments of married women all over England and Wales instead of being confined to particular districts, as well as with regard to the appointment of commissioners generally. He regarded with disfavour the closing of the courts on Saturday at two o'clock as detrimental to suitors, whose causes were hurriedly disposed of, and advocated an entire closing on Saturday.

Mr. SALMON thought Mr. Turner's resolution unfortunate, admitting, however, that if solicitors' charges were made up entirely of six-and-eightpences there would be a good deal in it. There was, however, one grievance which he desired to see removed, and inquired how it was that the legal profession was the only profession in this country the members of which could not recover what was due to them before a month had elapsed after delivery of their bill. He considered that it reflected discredit upon them as a class, and suggested that when the Legal Practitioners Bill was dealt with in Parliament, a clause should be introduced to get rid of the 37th section of the 6 & 7 Vict.

Mr. BOLTON said the council congratulated itself upon the progress of the society. Out of ten thousand solicitors and upwards there were only three thousand members of the society, whilst throughout the country there were provincial law societies, and in the metropolis the Legal Practitioners' Society. He thought this tended to show that the council did not represent the general feeling of practitioners throughout the country, and he considered the addition of fifty-eight members very small matter for congratulation. He had hoped that the council might have absorbed the provincial law societies, and gathered in those who represented the Legal Practitioners' Society, and thus, as a united body, have taken an influential position representing efficiently the profession at large. Applying the test of success, he thought the council could only be said to have been very liberal in good intentions; and certainly no credit was due to them for the Legal Practitioners Bill. On the subject of solicitors' remuneration, the council said they had communicated with the Lord Chancellor. No doubt, being largely

interested in conveyancing, the subject had received attention, but he should have been glad to hear that some steps had been taken to increase the scale generally. He thought it desirable that some scale should be laid down to which all should adhere; but it seemed to him that one might make a charge which another could not at present. He should support Mr. Turner's proposition in order that the council might be stimulated into activity. As to the relations between solicitors and barristers he thought it undignified to consider whether they would gain or lose by facilities being granted on both sides; and that it was a matter of fair dealing and justice. He was surprised that the council should have opposed Mr. Norwood's Bill the principle of which was that a barrister should be placed towards the solicitor in the same position of responsibility as the solicitor was to his client, and he ventured to say that Mr. Norwood's Bill represented the feeling of the profession at large.

Mr. W. GRESHAM said in times past the Inns of Court had been open to all of them, but in 1852 a number of barristers found themselves in some council chamber, and under no official appointment passed the following resolution:—"That it is expedient that no attorney-at-law, solicitor, writer to the signet, or writer to the Scotch courts, proctor, notary public, clerk in chancery, parliamentary agent, or agent in any court, original or appellate, clerk to any justice of the peace, or person acting in any of these capacities, and no clerk of, or to, any barrister, conveyancer, special pleader, equity draftsman, attorney, solicitor, writer to the signet, or writer to the Scotch courts, proctor, notary public, parliamentary agent, or agent in any court, original or appellate, clerk in chancery, clerk of the peace, clerk to any justice of the peace, or of, or to, any officer in any court of law or equity, or person acting in the capacity of any such clerk, should be admitted a member of any of the said societies for the purpose of being called to the bar, or of practising under the bar, until such person, being on the roll of any court, shall have taken his name off the roll thereof, nor until he and every other person above named or described shall have entirely and *bona fide* ceased to act or practise in any of the capacities above named or described."

The CHAIRMAN did not consider discussion of these regulations pertinent to the matter before the meeting, and

Mr. GRESHAM said he meant to go to Parliament upon it, and handed in the following printed paper:—

"THE HONOURABLE SOCIETY OF GRAY'S-INN.—In six years there were only twenty-one calls to the bar by this society, viz.:—In 1870, 2; in 1871, 5; in 1872, 6; in 1873, 0; in 1874, 4; and in 1875, 4. The annual income in 1855 reported by the Royal commissioners was £8,343 4s. 8d., making a gross income during six years of £50,053 8s. Each barrister's call has therefore been effected at a cost to the society of £2,383 15s. 7d."

Mr. INDERHAUR submitted that the report was, on the whole, satisfactory, and was glad to find that the council had directed its attention to the important subject of the restrictions upon calls to the bar. The Bill now before the House did not meet their requirements, because solicitors, having been admitted to one branch of the profession, had to go through the same course of study again. He objected to the regulation that no commission should be granted unless a certificate had been taken out for six years previously, and thought that any solicitor, upon application, should at once be made a commissioner, subject to a certificate of fitness from the Incorporated Law Society. He hoped the members would pause before voting in favour of Mr. Turner's resolution, because, practically, as they all knew, a solicitor's remuneration was not limited to 6s. 8d. per hour. He hoped Mr. Turner would withdraw his motion.

Mr. MCARTHUR thought Mr. Turner's motion deserving of support, and would like to know what were the subjects upon which the council had come to a decision with reference to the usages of the profession. He observed that, whilst a sum of £2,043 was charged for interest in the accounts, no mention was made of the premises, of which 400 gentlemen, out of 3,000 members of the society, had the exclusive use, and which, if let at a proper rent, would produce a large sum of money.

Mr. PRICE was of opinion that the subject brought forward by Mr. Turner needed to be approached with dignity and caution; and they must not forget that the question

of 6s. 8d. per hour out both ways, and a discussion of it was not likely to increase the popularity of the profession. A MEMBER thought the dignity of the society would be best consulted by the withdrawal of the motion.

Mr. DAVONSHIRE said the question must be looked at from the client's point of view. What did the client want? Not to have a larger amount of time spent, but as little as possible; and he never found clients in the least degree illiberal in paying for real service rendered. What they wanted was skill, which seemed to have been forgotten in the discussion; and he thought they might fairly leave the matter to the council to take the whole question into their consideration from the client's and the solicitor's point of view.

Mr. Gregory having vacated the chair, it was taken by Mr. Young, the newly-elected president; and upon a show of hands Mr. Turner's resolution was lost and the report adopted.

Mr. CHARLES FORD then, in pursuance of notice, moved "That the thanks of this society be and are hereby tendered to the Right Honourable Lord Selborne for his efforts to procure substantial reforms in regard to the system of legal education in this country, and in regard to the constitution of the Inns of Court. That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to Lord Selborne."

A MEMBER having seconded the motion,

Mr. JAMES WALTER, while giving credit to Lord Selborne for the best intentions, thought they should not forget he had failed to accomplish the object they had in view. The honour of the profession should stand first in their consideration, and when they found that honour assailed in the public prints, and saw that barristers were accused of entering by means of their clerks into close contracts for high fees, it was a scandal before the world. He thought the council should not only exhibit good intentions, but place the reformation of the profession upon a satisfactory basis. The Inns of Court were voluntary bodies existing by no legal statute; and what would they think of one of the voluntary clubs in Pall-mall standing in the doorway of admission to the army? They wanted parliamentary interference; and he placed the right to have it upon the ground that the public were losers by the condition of the profession. He moved as an amendment:—"That as the honour of the profession has been commented upon injuriously by the press by reason of barristers-at-law bargaining through their clerks for high fees, and after receiving them neglecting to attend in court, this conduct of some members of the bar exhibits an absence of discipline in the Inns of Court and calls loudly for redress."

The CHAIRMAN ruled that the amendment could not be put as it did not seek to amend the original motion; and inquired whether Mr. Ford would press his motion to a division, seeing that so many members had left the meeting, and that the council were in constant communication with Lord Selborne on the subject.

Mr. FORD withdrew the motion, and also the second resolution of which he had given notice, as he found the subject of it fully dealt with in the report, but moved in pursuance of notice the following:—"That in the opinion of this meeting the interests of the public require that solicitors should enjoy a right of audience, as advocates, before courts of borough and county quarter sessions; and that with this view it is desirable that steps be taken by the council to procure the necessary legislative enactment."

The CHAIRMAN intimated that there was no necessity to press this, inasmuch as the council had recently had the subject under consideration, and had requested the president to take steps in Parliament, so far as he could, with a view to carry out the object.

Mr. BOLTON remarked that in fact solicitors had a right of audience; but the rule adopted was that wherever there was a bar solicitors were excluded, and instanced the case of small quarter sessions in the home counties where there was no bar, and the new recorder made arrangements with some of his professional brethren to constitute one, and thus solicitors of some years' standing who had given every satisfaction to their clients were displaced by young members of the bar.

Mr. BUNNEN thought, after the assurance given by the chairman, there was no necessity to press the resolution, and that the matter might well be left to the council.

Mr. FORD then withdrew the motion, and put the fol-

lowing question, of which he had given previous notice:—"Whether the council has taken any, and, if so, what, steps with a view to legislation in regard to the resolution of the council of the 4th of February last upon the subject of a freer interchange between the two branches of the profession."

Mr. BOLTON inquired what had been done with reference to Mr. Charley's Bill?

The CHAIRMAN replied that steps had been taken to get rid of the two years' probation, so as to have a more immediate passing from one branch to the other; and also to get enlarged provision for solicitors practising in the ecclesiastical courts.

Mr. MCARTHUR moved a vote of thanks to the council for their services during the past year, saying that, looking at the list of attendances, it was gratifying to find so many of the first members of the profession present at their meetings.

Mr. WALTER seconded the motion, which was passed *unanimously*.

Mr. MCARTHUR moved, and

Mr. BREWER seconded, a vote of thanks to the chairman of the day, which was unanimously carried, and the proceedings terminated.

Appointments, &c.

Mr. GEORGE BAILEY, solicitor, has been elected Town Clerk of the newly-incorporated Borough of Luton. Mr. Bailey was admitted a solicitor in 1851, and has been for several years clerk to the Luton Local Board of Health.

Mr. JAMES BEVAN BOWEN, barrister, M.P. for Pembroke-shire, has been elected Chairman of Quarter Sessions for that County, in the place of the late Sir John Henry Scourfield.

Mr. JOHN BRAMSTON, D.C.L., Attorney-General of Hong Kong, has been appointed an Assistant Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, in succession to Sir Julian Pauncefote. Mr. Bramston is the second son of the late Mr. Thomas William Bramston, M.P. for South Essex. He was born in 1832, and was educated at Winchester, and at Balliol College, Oxford, where he graduated second class in law and modern history in 1854. He was elected a Fellow of All Souls' College, and afterwards proceeded to the degree of D.C.L. Mr. Bramston was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in Trinity Term, 1857, and was formerly an equity draftsman and conveyancer, practising also on the Home Circuit and Essex Sessions. He went to Brisbane in 1859 as private secretary to Sir George Ferguson Bowen, then Governor of Queensland, and he practised at the bar in that colony. While in England in 1868 he acted as an assistant-commissioner under the Boundary Act, and after his return to Brisbane he became Attorney-General of the colony. He succeeded Sir J. Pauncefote as Attorney-General of Hong Kong in 1873, and in the following year he acted as a judge of the Supreme Court of the colony.

Mr. ABRAHAM CANN, of Nottingham, has been elected Solicitor to the Radford School Board.

Mr. HOLROYD CHAPLIN, solicitor (of the firm of Valpy & Chaplin), of 19, Lincoln's-inn-fields, has been appointed a Commissioner to administer Oaths in the Supreme Court of Judicature.

Mr. ALBERT DE RUTZEN, stipendiary magistrate at Merthyr Tydvil, has been appointed a Metropolitan Police Magistrate, in succession to Mr. Ingham, who has been appointed chief magistrate for the metropolis. Mr. De Rutzen is the son of the late Baron De Rutzen, of Stebach-park, Pembrokeshire. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1852, and he was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in Easter Term, 1857. Mr. De Rutzen formerly practised on the South Wales Circuit and the Glamorganshire and Pembrokeshire Sessions. He was appointed stipendiary magistrate at Merthyr Tydvil in 1872, and he is also a magistrate and vice-chairman of quarter sessions for Glamorganshire.

Mr. THOMAS CHARLES DICKIE, solicitor, of Dublin and Omagh, has been appointed Sessional Crown Solicitor for

the County of Tyrone. Mr. Dickie was admitted a solicitor at Dublin in 1861.

Mr. BENJAMIN BISSILL DYER, solicitor, of Boston, has been appointed a Commissioner to administer Oaths in the Supreme Court of Judicature.

Mr. FREDERICK RICHARD FALKNER, Q.C., lawadviser to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, has been appointed Recorder of the City of Dublin, in the place of the Right Hon. Sir Frederick Shaw, deceased. Mr. Falkner was called to the Irish bar in 1852, and became a Queen's Counsel in 1867.

Sir VALENTINE FLEMING, knight, of The Hall, Red-hill, has been appointed a Magistrate for the County of Surrey. Sir V. Fleming is the son of the late Mr. Valentine Fleming, of Tuam, and was born in 1809. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and was called to the bar at Gray's Inn in Michaelmas Term, 1838. He was appointed Commissioner of the Insolvent Court at Hobart Town in 1841, Solicitor-General of Tasmania in 1844, and Attorney-General in 1848, and Chief Justice of the colony in 1854. He was knighted in 1856, and in 1870 he retired on a pension. Sir V. Fleming is also a magistrate for the borough of Reigate.

Mr. HENRY JAMES BURFORD HANCOCK, barrister, has been appointed a Judge of the District Court in Jamaica. Mr. Hancock is the son of Mr. Henry Hancock, F.R.C.S. He was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in Hilary Term, 1866, and has practised on the Home Circuit, and the Sussex, Brighton, and Hastings Sessions.

Mr. JAMES THOMAS INGHAM, police magistrate at the Hammersmith and Wandsworth Police-courts, has been appointed Chief Magistrate for the Metropolis, in the place of the late Sir Thomas Henry. Mr. Ingham is the son of the late Mr. Joshua Ingham, and was born in 1805. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1829 and M.A. in 1832, and he was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in Trinity Term, 1832. He formerly practised on the Northern Circuit, and the North and West Riding of Yorkshire Sessions. He became a magistrate at the Thames Police-court in 1849, was transferred to Hammersmith and Wandsworth in 1856. Mr. Ingham is a magistrate for the West Riding of Yorkshire.

Mr. WILLIAM LASLETT, barrister, of Abberton Hall, has been appointed a Magistrate for Worcestershire. Mr. Laslett is the son of the late Mr. Thomas Emmerson Laslett, of Abberton Hall, and was born in 1801. He practised for several years as a solicitor at Worcester, but in Easter Term, 1856, he was called to the bar at the Inner Temple. He represented the city of Worcester in the Liberal interest from 1852 till 1860. In 1868 he was returned, but he lost his seat in 1874, when he also unsuccessfully contested the eastern division of the county. He is a magistrate for the city of Worcester.

Mr. JOHN THOMAS LOXLEY, solicitor, of Doncaster, has been appointed a Commissioner to administer Oaths in the Supreme Court of Judicature.

Sir JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE, knight, has been appointed to the new office of Legal Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. Sir J. Pouncefote is the third son of the late Mr. Robert Pouncefote, of Preston Court, Gloucestershire, and was born in 1828. He was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in Easter Term, 1852, and was formerly a member of the Oxford Circuit. He was appointed Attorney-General of Hong Kong in 1865, and on two occasions was acting Chief Justice of that colony. In 1873 he was appointed Chief Justice of the Leeward Islands, and was shortly afterwards knighted, and in 1874 he was appointed an Assistant Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Mr. HENRY MEREDITH FLOWDEN, barrister, has been appointed to officiate as Judge of the Chief Court of the Punjab. Mr. Flowden was educated at Harrow, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated in the second class of the classical tripos in 1863. He was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in Trinity Term, 1866, and he has been officiating Government Advocate at Lahore.

Mr. ANDREW RICHARD SCOBLE, Advocate-General of the Bombay Presidency, has been created a Queen's Counsel. Mr. Scoble was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in Trinity Term, 1856.

Obituary.

MR. JOHN COOKE.

Mr. John Cooke, solicitor, formerly of Abingdon, died at Avoca, Australia, on the 1st of April last, very suddenly, from apoplexy. Mr. Cooke was in early life a parliamentary reporter, and was for some time employed in the gallery of the House of Commons as one of the staff of the *Morning Chronicle*, during which period he enjoyed the friendship of Dickens, Thackeray, Jerrold, and many other eminent literary men. Having been admitted a solicitor he practised for a few years in the town of Abingdon in partnership with the late Mr. Charles Archer Curtis. He afterwards emigrated to Australia, and was admitted a solicitor at Melbourne in 1860. He carried on business for a few years at Heathcote, but afterwards returned to literary pursuits. He resided for some time at Maryborough, being editor of the *Maryborough Advertiser*, and spent the last few years of his life at Avoca. He was very highly esteemed by his friends in the colony, and was always active in all matters of local interest. He had delivered several lectures at Avoca on the English drama and other similar subjects. His sudden death has been much regretted.

MR. HENRY ROWCLIFFE, Q.C.

Mr. Henry Rowcliffe, Q.C., died at his residence, 18, Chester-terrace, Regent's-park, on the 8th inst., at the age of forty-seven. The deceased was born in 1829, and was educated at St. John's College, Oxford, where he graduated third class in classics in 1851. He was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in Trinity Term, 1854, and practised as an equity draftsman and conveyancer. He became a Queen's Counsel in June, 1874.

Legal News.

Mr. James Eastwick, B.C.L., Fellow of Trinity College, has been elected Eldon Law Scholar at Oxford.

The salary of Mr. Thomas Stamford Raffles, stipendiary magistrate at Liverpool, has been raised by the town council of that borough from £1,500 to £1,700 per annum.

Writing to a contemporary with reference to the proposed change in the mode of hearing actions in the common law divisions, Mr. Watkin Williams, Q.C., M.P., says:—"We Common lawyers, clinging not unnaturally to the great traditions of the past, have had a prejudice in favour of our own as against the chancery system, but causes have been at work which have gradually but steadily operated to remove this prejudice, and at this moment I believe the proposed change will be received with the general, if not unanimous, approval of the common law bar, and, speaking for myself, I desire to share the credit or responsibility of having with others urged the Government to proceed with this reform. . . . The distinction between sittings *in Banco* and sittings *à Nisi Prius* no longer exists, and it is inaccurate to use these expressions; every judge sitting alone constitutes a court of the High Court of Justice. It is now proposed that such courts, instead of reserving points or cases for the divisional courts, should dispose of them finally themselves, not, however, necessarily offhand; for example, a court trying an action with a jury may either proceed to give final judgment at once after the verdict or may adjourn the cause for further consideration or argument to a future day when juries are not summoned, and then finally dispose of it. Any reason for impeaching this final judgment—whether arising from miscarriage on the part of the jury or the judge—will be a ground for a motion to the Court of Appeal. This plan is so simple and so practicable that, if it is loyally worked, it will speedily remedy the grievances arising from the present confusion and dead-lock in the courts."

Mr. G. Osborne Morgan, Q.C., M.P., writes to the *Times*, with reference to the block in the Chancery Division, as follows:—"The greatest arrears of business at present is to be found in the Chancery Division—a circumstance not due to temporary or accidental causes, but to the length of time occupied in trying cases by oral evidence, instead of as form-

erly on affidavits; and still more, perhaps, to the tendency of litigation, under the Judicature Acts, to gravitate to that division. As evidence of this fact I can only repeat what I stated in the House of Commons last Friday—that at the commencement of the present sittings the chancery cause-list contained an entry of 504 causes and further considerations, exclusive of appeals, or nearly twice as many as stood for hearing a year ago; and that 237 new cases have been set down since that time. Such an array of figures must satisfy any one who understands the subject that the staff of judges and chief clerks now sitting at Lincoln's-inn is quite unequal to clearing away, or even to keeping down, an accumulation which has constantly increased, and is likely still further to increase. Now, no one contends that the chancery judges are underworked, or that their method of hearing cases is susceptible of much improvement; indeed, the cry is that that method should be generally adopted. Yet, when we complain of the inadequacy of our judicial staff, we are told that it is possible so to re-arrange the work of the other three divisions as gradually to enable them to clear off their own arrears; for no one seriously suggests that, under any circumstances, the judges of those divisions could be spared to sit at Lincoln's-inn as well as at Westminster. Is not this very much like meeting a complaint about the insufficiency of the London police by a proposal to re-model and re-organize the coast-guard? I venture to think that, so far as regards the first and certainly not the least important division of the High Court of Justice, all these recommendations are quite beside the mark. The fact is that eight months' experience of the working of the Judicature Acts has convinced nearly every one who practises in these courts that our only choice lies between a permanent increase in the number of chancery judges—fixed, I may observe, thirty-five years ago—and a state of dead-lock and disorganization which would have created a scandal even in the days of Lord Eldon."

It has always been found difficult, says the *American Law Review*, to define a class of objects so as to distinguish it clearly from other classes, and at the same time to include in the definition all the objects belonging to that class. A case lately determined by the Supreme Court (*Trinity Church v. The City of Boston*, 118 Mass. 164) furnishes an illustration of the difficulty which would arise in an attempt so to define a "house of religious worship." The statutes of Massachusetts exempt "houses of religious worship" from taxation. Trinity Church formerly stood in Summer-street, Boston, but was destroyed by the great fire of 1872. The church corporation had previously purchased a piece of land on St. James-avenue, with the intention of building a new church upon it. After the fire, the land on Summer-street was abandoned as a site for a church, and the construction of the new church was begun on the land on St. James-avenue. When the taxes for 1873 were assessed, the work of construction had advanced only to the extent of "driving a part of the piles for the foundation of the edifice;" but "the work has been continued with reasonable diligence ever since." The assessors undertook to tax this land; but, an action having been brought, the court held that the land was exempt from taxation by the provisions of the statutes above-mentioned. It seems, therefore, to have been determined that the land with the piles driven into it was a "house of religious worship;" though it is said in the judgment, and with undoubted truth, that it was not necessary in this case "to define at what stage in the erection of a building the property becomes a house of religious worship." One of the expressions in the judgment is, that "as the land upon which the building stands is essential to the existence of the structure, it is fairly to be presumed that it was the intention of the Legislature to include it in the provisions of the statute by the phrase 'house of religious worship.'" In another place it is said that a reasonable quantity of real estate held by a religious society, "and devoted by such society in good faith to the erection of a church-edifice, upon which the work of erection already commenced is prosecuted without unreasonable delay, and being all the real estate which is so held, is entitled to the exemption given by statute." It is not clear that, because the land upon which the building stands is included in the description of a "house of religious worship," the same description may be applied to the land without the building; or that the question whether it is a house of religious worship is merely a question of good faith on the part of

the owner in what he is going to do. Mr. Justice Wells said, in a dissenting judgment, "That piles driven into the earth to make it fit to receive the foundations of a contemplated building can by any reasonable interpretation of language, whether in legal or popular phraseology, be said to constitute a 'house,' is a proposition which I cannot bring my mind to discuss." To this statement it is not easy to find an entirely satisfactory answer.

Legislation of the Week.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

July 7.—MERCHANT SHIPPING.

The House went into committee on this Bill. Clauses 1 to 20 inclusive were agreed to, with some verbal amendments.

The Bill as amended was reported to the House.

INDUSTRIAL AND PROVIDENT SOCIETIES.

This Bill was read a third time and passed.

WATERFORD, NEW ROSS, AND WEXFORD JUNCTION RAILWAY (SALE).

This Bill was read a second time.

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION PROVISIONAL ORDER CONFIRMATION (CARDIFF).

This Bill was read a third time and passed.

ST. VINCENT, TOBAGO, AND GRENADA CONSTITUTION.

This Bill passed through committee.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES ACT, 1875, AMENDMENT.

This Bill passed through committee.

CRAB AND LOBSTER FISHERIES (NORFOLK).

This Bill was read a second time.

July 10.—UNION OF BENEFICES.

The report of amendments on this Bill was brought up and agreed to.

SETTLED ESTATES ACT, 1856, AMENDMENT.

This Bill was read a second time.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARDS PROVISIONAL ORDERS CONFIRMATION (BINGLEY, &c.).

This Bill passed through committee.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT PROVISIONAL ORDERS (BRISTOL, &c.).

This Bill passed through committee.

WATERFORD, NEW ROSS, AND WEXFORD JUNCTION RAILWAY (SALE).

This Bill passed through committee.

ST. VINCENT, TOBAGO, AND GRENADA CONSTITUTION.

This Bill was read a third time.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES ACT, 1875, AMENDMENT.

The report of amendments on this Bill was brought up and agreed to.

CRAB AND LOBSTER FISHERIES (NORFOLK).

This Bill passed through committee.

LOCAL LIGHT DUES (REDUCTION).

This Bill passed through committee.

WILD FOWL PRESERVATION.

This Bill passed through committee.

July 11.—POOR LAW AMENDMENT.

This Bill was read a second time.

UNION OF BENEFICES.

This Bill was read a third time and passed.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT PROVISIONAL ORDERS (BRISTOL, &c.) (No. 6).

This Bill was read a third time.

WATERFORD, NEW ROSS, AND WEXFORD JUNCTION RAILWAY (SALE).

This Bill was read a third time.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES ACT, 1875, AMENDMENT.

This Bill was read a third time.

LOCAL LIGHT DUES (REDUCTION).

This Bill was read a third time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

July 7.—APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

The House went into committee on this Bill.

Clauses 1, 2, 3, and 4 were agreed to without amendment.

On clause 5, Sir C. O'LOGHLEN moved in line 5, after "Chancellor," to insert "of Great Britain," which was agreed to, and the clause was ordered to stand part of the Bill.

On clause 6, Mr. CHARLEY moved two amendments, but they were withdrawn.—Mr. Serjeant SIMON moved, in clause 6, page 2, line 33, after the word "shall," to leave out the words to "longer" in the following line. The effect of the amendment would be to omit the words which declare a peer entitled to a writ of summons "during the time that he continues in his office as a lord of appeal in ordinary, and no longer."—The debate stood adjourned.

CUSTOMS LAWS CONSOLIDATION.

This Bill was read a third time.

ELVER FISHING.

This Bill was read a third time.

NOTICES TO QUIT (IRELAND).

This Bill was read a third time.

LUNACY LAWS.

Mr. DILLWYN moved "That, in the opinion of this House, the lunacy laws do not afford sufficient safeguards against illegal incarceration and the maltreatment of lunatic patients."—The House was counted out.

July 10.—ELEMENTARY EDUCATION.

On the motion to go into committee on this Bill, Mr. H. RICHARD moved, as an amendment, "That, in the opinion of this House, the principle of universal compulsion in education cannot be applied without great injustice, unless provision be made for placing public elementary schools under public management."—On a division the amendment was rejected by 317 to 99.—The House went into committee but immediately resumed.

APPELLATE JURISDICTION (SALARIES, &c.).

In committee on this subject a resolution was agreed to for providing the salaries of judges of the Court of Appeal.

CONVICT PRISONS (RETURNS).

This Bill was read a second time.

ADMIRALTY JURISDICTION (IRELAND).

The Lords' amendments to this Bill were agreed to.

METROPOLITAN COMMONS (BARNES).

This Bill was read a second time.

PUBLIC WORKS LOAN.

This Bill was re-committed and read a third time.

METROPOLIS (WHITECHAPEL AND LIMEHOUSE) IMPROVEMENT SCHEME CONFIRMATION.

This Bill was read a second time.

TURNPIKE ACTS CONTINUANCE, &c.

This Bill passed through committee.

SALE OF COAL.

This Bill was withdrawn.

SEA AND RIVER BANKS (LINCOLNSHIRE).

This Bill passed through committee.

CONVENTION (IRELAND) ACT REPEAL.

This Bill was withdrawn.

COUNTY RATES (IRELAND).

This Bill was read a second time.

NULLUM TEMPUS (IRELAND).

This Bill passed through committee.

REPRESENTATION OF NORWICH.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL introduced a Bill to suspend, for a limited period, the issue of a writ for Norwich, and to disfranchise certain voters of that city, and also of the borough of Boston.

July 11.—ELEMENTARY EDUCATION.

The House went into committee on this Bill.

The preamble was postponed.

Clauses 1 and 2 were agreed to.

Clause 3 was postponed.

On clause 4, Mr. HARDCASTLE proposed, in page 1, line 21, an amendment to the effect that a child of the age of nine might be employed where the local authority charged with carrying the Act into effect should have granted a certificate in writing stating that such employment was on grounds which they deemed sufficient, the child to attend school half-time.—The amendment was negatived.—Mr. READ moved clause 4, after "ten years," to insert—"3. That the child being of the age of nine years has made 250 school attendances in each of the previous four years, and since it reached the age of nine years made 250 school attendances, or had received a certificate fixed by standard 4 of the Code of 1876."—The amendment was withdrawn.—Mr. SANDFORD moved, clause 4, page 1, line 21, to omit the whole of subsection 2, which requires that children from the ages of ten to fourteen shall not be employed unless they produce a certificate of having passed in reading, writing, and arithmetic, or of 250 attendances a year.—The amendment was negatived.—Viscount SANDON, in clause 4, page 1, line 25, proposed to leave out "public elementary," and insert "certified official."—The amendment was agreed to.—Lord F. CAVENDISH moved in line 26 to add "unless such child is employed and is attending school in accordance with the provisions of the Factory Acts or of any bye-law of the local authority sanctioned by the Education Department, regulating the attendance at school of children who are necessarily and beneficially employed."—The amendment was agreed to, as was also the clause.

On clause 5, Viscount SANDON proposed an amendment to the effect that a school attendance committee should be appointed annually, if in a borough by the council of a borough, and if in a parish by the guardians of the union in which it was situated, and that the committee should consist of not less than six nor more than twelve members of the council or guardians; but that in case of a committee appointed by guardians, one-third at least should consist of *ex-officio* guardians if there were any or sufficient of them.—The amendment was agreed to.—Mr. W. E. FORSTER moved the insertion of the following words:—"It shall be the duty of such local authority to report to the Education Department any infraction of the provisions of section 7 of the Elementary Education Act, 1870, in any public elementary school within their district which may come to their knowledge; and also to forward to the Education Department any complaint which they may receive of the infraction of those provisions."—Mr. PAGER moved to amend the proposed amendment by omitting all the words after the word "authority" in line 2 down to "also" in line 5.—The amendment to the proposed amendment was withdrawn, and the amendment was agreed to.—The O'CONNOR DON moved an amendment to place in the hands of the local authorities the duty of enforcing the observance by the employers of children in factories and workshops of the provisions of the Act, and to provide that the inspectors of factories should assist the local authorities in the carrying out of that duty.—The amendment was agreed to.—The clause, as amended, was added to the Bill.

TRADE-MARKS REGISTRATION AMENDMENT.

This Bill, as amended, was considered, and the amendments were agreed to.

BOW-STREET POLICE-COURT (SITE).

This Bill was read a second time.

ISLE OF MAN (OFFICERS).

This Bill passed through committee.

ARKLAW HARBOUR IMPROVEMENT.

This Bill was read a second time and referred to a select committee.

ARDGLASS HARBOUR IMPROVEMENT.

This Bill was read a second time and referred to a select committee.

ERNE LOUGH AND RIVER.

This Bill was read a second time and referred to a select committee.

CORONERS.

Lord F. HERVEY moved "That further legislation is desirable with regard to the qualification and appointment of coroners and the mode of holding inquests."—The motion was agreed to.

July 12.—SALE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS ON SUNDAY (IRELAND).

This Bill was read a second time.

ORPHAN AND DESERTED CHILDREN (IRELAND).

This Bill passed through committee.

NULLUM TEMPUS (IRELAND).

This Bill was read a third time and passed.

METROPOLIS GAS (SURREY SIDE).

This Bill was read a second time, and referred to a select committee.

ANCIENT MONUMENTS.

This Bill was withdrawn.

LEGAL PRACTITIONERS (IRELAND).

This Bill was read a third time and passed.

CORONERS' JURIES.

Mr. H. B. SHERIDAN introduced a Bill to provide remuneration for jurors on coroners' inquests in criminal cases.

WINTER ASSIZES.

Mr. CROSS introduced a Bill to amend the law in respect of the holding of winter assizes, the object being to prevent unnecessary delay in the trial of prisoners by providing for the uniting of several counties for the purpose of holding winter assizes.

Court Papers.

RULES OF THE SUPREME COURT, JUNE, 1876.

At a meeting of the judges of the Supreme Court, held on the 26th of June, 1876, in pursuance of the Judicature Act, 1875—Present:—The Right Honourable the Lord Chancellor, the Right Honourable the Lord Chief Justice of England, the Right Honourable the Master of the Rolls, the Right Honourable the Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, the Right Honourable the Lord Chief Baron, the Right Honourable the Lord Justice James, the Right Honourable the Lord Justice Mellish, the Right Honourable Sir Richard Bagallay, the Right Honourable Sir James Hannen, Vice-Chancellor Malins, Vice-Chancellor Bacon, Vice-Chancellor Hall, Mr. Baron Bramwell, Mr. Justice Blackburn, Mr. Justice Mellor, Mr. Justice Lush, Mr. Baron Cleasby, Mr. Justice Grove, Mr. Justice Quain, Mr. Justice Denman, Mr. Justice Archibald, Mr. Baron Pollock, Mr. Baron Amphlett, Mr. Justice Field, Mr. Baron Huddleston, Mr. Justice Lindley, the following new rules of court and alterations of existing rules of court were unanimously agreed to, and ordered to be in force on and after the 17th day of July, 1876:—

RULES.

1. These rules may be cited as "The Rules of the Supreme Court, June, 1876," or each separate one of these rules may be cited as if it had been one of "The Rules of the Supreme Court," and had been numbered by the number of the order and rule mentioned in the margin—[hereinafter placed in brackets at the commencement of each rule].

ORDER 2.—WRIT OF SUMMONS AND PROCEDURE.

2. [Ord. 2, r. 3 (a).] Forms 2 and 3 in part I of appendix A. to "The Rules of the Supreme Court" shall be read as if the words "by leave of the court or a judge" were not therein.

ORDER 5.—ISSUE OF WRITS OF SUMMONS.

3. [Ord. 5, r. 8.] The following words are hereby added to the end of ord. 5, r. 8, of "The Rules of the Supreme Court":—

"And when such action shall be commenced in a district registry, it shall be further distinguished by the name of such registry."

ORDER 9.—SERVICE OF WRIT OF SUMMONS.

4. [Ord. 9, r. 6a.] Where one person carrying on business in the name of a firm apparently consisting of more than

one person shall be sued in the firm name, the writ may be served at the principal place within the jurisdiction of the business so carried on upon any person having at the time of service the control or management of the business there; and, subject to any of the Rules of the Supreme Court, such service shall be deemed good service on the person so sued.

ORDER 11.—SERVICE OUT OF THE JURISDICTION.

5. [Ord. 11, r. 1a.] Whenever any action is brought in respect of any contract which is sought to be enforced or rescinded, dissolved, annulled, or otherwise affected, in any such action, or for the breach whereof damages or other relief are or is demanded in such action, when such contract was made or entered into within the jurisdiction, or whenever there has been a breach within the jurisdiction of any contract wherever made, the judge, in exercising his discretion as to granting leave to serve such writ or notice on a defendant out of the jurisdiction, shall have regard to the amount or value of the property in dispute or sought to be recovered, and to the existence in the place of residence of the defendant, if resident in Scotland or Ireland, of a local court of limited jurisdiction, having jurisdiction in the matter in question, and to the comparative cost and convenience of proceeding in England or in the place of such defendant's residence, and in all the above-mentioned cases no such leave is to be granted without an affidavit stating the particulars necessary for enabling the judge to exercise his discretion in the manner aforesaid, and all such other particulars (if any) as he may require to be shown.

ORDER 12.—APPEARANCE.

6. [Ord. 12, r. 12a.] Where any person carrying on business in the name of a firm apparently consisting of more than one person shall be sued in the name of the firm, he shall appear in his own name; but all subsequent proceedings shall, nevertheless, continue in the name of the firm.

ORDER 16.—PARTIES.

7. Ord. 16, r. 9a.] In any case in which the right of an heir-at-law or the next of kin or a class shall depend upon the construction which the court may put upon an instrument, and it shall not be known or be difficult to ascertain who is or are such heir-at-law or next of kin or class, and the court shall consider that in order to save expense or for some other reason it will be convenient to have the question or questions of construction determined before such heir-at-law, next of kin, or class shall have been ascertained by means of inquiry or otherwise, the court may appoint some one or more person or persons to represent such heir-at-law, next of kin, or class, and the judgment of the court in the presence of such person or persons shall be binding upon the party or parties or class so represented.

8. Ord. 16, r. 10a.] Any person carrying on business in the name of a firm apparently consisting of more than one person may be sued in the name of such firm.

ORDER 19.—PLEADING GENERALLY.

9. [Ord. 19, r. 5a.] In ord. 19, r. 5, of "The Rules of the Supreme Court," the word "ten" is hereby substituted for the word "three" before the word "folios."

ORDER 23.—DISCONTINUANCE.

10. [Ord. 23, r. 2.] A defendant may sign judgment for the costs of an action if it is wholly discontinued, or for the costs occasioned by the matter withdrawn if the action be not wholly discontinued.

ORDER 31.—DISCOVERY AND INSPECTION.

11. [Ord. 31, r. 7a.] In ord. 31, r. 7, of "The Rules of the Supreme Court," the word "ten" is hereby substituted for the word "three" before the word "folios."

ORDER 35.—PROCEEDINGS IN DISTRICT REGISTRIES.

12. [Ord. 35, r. 1a.] Ord. 35, r. 1, of "The Rules of the Supreme Court" is hereby annulled, and the following shall stand in lieu thereof:—

1. Where an action proceeds in the district registry all proceedings, except where by any of the Rules of the Supreme Court it is otherwise provided, or the court or a judge shall otherwise order, shall be taken in the district registry, down to and including final judgment, and every final judgment and every order for an account by reason of the default of the defendant or by consent shall be en-

tered in the district registry in the proper book, in the same manner as a like judgment or order in an action proceeding in London would be entered in London.

Where the writ of summons is issued out of a district registry and the plaintiff is entitled to enter interlocutory judgment under ord. 13, r. 6, or where the action proceeds in the district registry and the plaintiff is entitled to enter interlocutory judgment under ord. 29, r. 4 or 5, in either case such interlocutory judgment, and, when damages shall have been assessed, final judgment, shall be entered in the district registry, unless the court or judge shall otherwise order.

Where an action proceeds in the district registry, final judgment shall be entered in such registry, unless the judge at the trial or the court or a judge shall otherwise order.

Actions in the Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer Divisions shall be entered for trial with the associates and not in the district registries.

ORDER 36.—TRIAL.

13. [Ord. 36, r. 4a.] The defendant, instead of giving notice of trial, may apply to the court or judge to dismiss the action for want of prosecution; and on the hearing of such application, the court or a judge may order the action to be dismissed accordingly, or may make such other order, and on such terms, as to the court or judge may seem just.

14. [Ord. 36, r. 29a.] The business to be referred to the official referees appointed under the Supreme Court of Judicature Act, 1873, shall be distributed among such official referees in rotation by the clerks to the registrars of the Supreme Court, Chancery Division, in like manner in all respects as the business referred to conveyancing counsel appointed under the Act of the 15 & 16 Vict. c. 80, s. 41, is directed to be distributed by the 2nd of the Consolidated General Orders of the Court of Chancery.

15. [Ord. 36, r. 29b.] When an order shall have been made referring any business to the official referee in rotation, such order, or a duplicate of it, shall be produced to the registrar's clerk, whose duty it is to make such distribution as aforesaid; and such clerk shall (except in the case provided for by r. 29c of this order), indorse thereon a note specifying the name of the official referee in rotation to whom such business is to be referred; and the order so indorsed shall be a sufficient authority for the official referee to proceed with the business so referred.

16. [Ord. 36, r. 29c.] The two last preceding rules of this order are not to interfere with the power of the court, or of the judge at chambers, to direct or transfer a reference to any one in particular of the said official referees, where it appears to the court or the judge to be expedient; but every such reference or transfer shall be recorded in the manner mentioned in r. 2 of the 2nd of the said Consolidated General Orders, and a note to that effect be indorsed on the order of reference or transfer; and in case any such reference or transfer shall have been or shall be made to any one in particular of the said referees, then the clerk in making the distribution of the business according to such rotation as aforesaid shall have regard to any such reference or transfer.

ORDER 42.—EXECUTION.

17. [Ord. 42, r. 10.] Ord. 42, r. 10, of "The Rules of the Supreme Court" shall be read as if the words "or on behalf of" had been inserted after the words "signed by."

ORDER 51.—TRANSFERS AND CONSOLIDATION.

18. [Ord. 51, r. 2a.] When an order has been made by any judge of the Chancery Division for the winding up of any company under the Companies Acts, 1862 and 1869, or for the administration of the assets of any testator or intestate, the judge in whose court such winding up or administration shall be pending shall have power, without any further consent, to order the transfer to such judge of any action pending in any other division brought or continued by or against such company, or by or against the executors or administrators of the testator or intestate whose assets are being so administered, as the case may be.

ORDER 54.—APPLICATIONS AT CHAMBERS.

19. [Ord. 54, r. 2a.] The authority and jurisdiction of the district registrar or of a master of the Queen's Bench,

Common Pleas, or Exchequer Divisions shall not extend to granting leave for service out of the jurisdiction of a writ of summons or of notice of a writ of summons.

RULES OF THE SUPREME COURT (COSTS).

20. The schedule to "The Rules of the Supreme Court (Costs)" is hereby altered in the following particulars:—

The allowance for printing a document not exceeding ten folios shall be 10s., and, in addition, for every twenty beyond the first twenty copies of any document not exceeding twenty-four folios, 2s.

CHANCERY DIVISION.

ROTA OF REGISTRARS IN ATTENDANCE ON

Date.	COURT OF APPEAL.	MASTER OF THE ROLLS.	
Monday, July 17	Mr. Ward	Mr. Clowes	
Tuesday 18	Teesdale	Leach	
Wednesday .. 19	Pemberton	Clowes	
Thursday 20	Teesdale	Leach	
Friday 21	Ward	Leach	
Saturday 22	Pemberton	Clowes	
V. C. MALINS. V. C. BAGGOT. V. C. HALL.			
Monday, July 17	Mr. Latham	Mr. Farrer	Mr. Milne
Tuesday 18	Merivale	Holdship	King
Wednesday .. 19	Latham	Farrer	Milne
Thursday 20	Merivale	Holdship	King
Friday 21	Latham	Farrer	Milne
Saturday 22	Merivale	Holdship	King

THE APPELATE JURISDICTION BILL.

THE following are the amendments of which the Attorney-General has given notice:—

Page 6, after line 5, insert the following clauses:—
(Amendment of the Supreme Court of Judicature Acts in relation to her Majesty's Court of Appeal).

There shall be repealed so much of the 4th section of "The Supreme Court of Judicature Act, 1875," as provides that the ordinary judges of her Majesty's Court of Appeal (in this Act referred to as "the Court of Appeal") shall not exceed three at any one time.

In addition to the number of ordinary judges of the Court of Appeal authorized to be appointed by "the Supreme Court of Judicature Act, 1875," her Majesty may appoint three additional ordinary judges of that court.

The first three appointments of additional judges under this Act shall be made by such transfer to the Court of Appeal as is in this section mentioned of three judges of the High Court of Justice, and the vacancies so created in the High Court of Justice shall not be filled up, except in the event and to the extent hereinafter mentioned.

Her Majesty may by writing, under her sign manual, either before or after the commencement of this Act, but so as not to take effect until the commencement thereof, transfer to the Court of Appeal from the following divisions of the High Court of Justice, that is to say, the Queen's Bench Division, the Common Pleas Division, and the Exchequer Division, such of the judges of the said divisions, not exceeding three in number, as to her Majesty may seem meet, each of whom shall have been a judge of any one or more of such divisions for not less than two years previously to his appointment, and shall not be an *ex-officio* judge of the Court of Appeal, and every judge so transferred shall be deemed an additional ordinary judge of the Court of Appeal in the same manner as if he had been appointed such judge by letters patent. No judge shall be so transferred without his own consent.

Every additional ordinary judge of the said Court of Appeal appointed in pursuance of this Act shall be subject to the provisions of sections 29 and 37 of "The Supreme Court of Judicature Act, 1873," and shall be under an obligation to go circuits and to act as commissioner under commissions of assize or other commissions authorized to be issued in pursuance of the said Act, in the same manner in all respects as if he were a judge of the High Court of Justice.

There shall be paid to every additional ordinary judge appointed in pursuance of this Act, in addition to the

salary which he would otherwise receive as an ordinary judge of the Court of Appeal, such sum on account of his expenses on circuit or under such commission as aforesaid, as may be approved by the Treasury upon the recommendation of the Lord Chancellor.

Each of the judges of the High Court of Justice who is in pursuance of this Act transferred to the Court of Appeal, by writing under the sign manual of her Majesty, shall retain such officers as are attached to his person as such judge, and are appointed and removable by him at his pleasure, in pursuance of "The Supreme Court of Judicature Act, 1873," and the officers so attached shall have the same rank, and hold their offices by the same tenure, and upon the same terms and conditions, and receive the same salaries, and if entitled to pensions be entitled to the same pensions, and shall as nearly as may be perform the same duties as if the judges to whom they are attached had not been transferred to the Court of Appeal.

Subject as aforesaid, the provisions of the Supreme Court of Judicature Acts, 1873 and 1875, for the time being in force in relation to the appointment of ordinary judges of her Majesty's Court of Appeal, and to their tenure of office, and to their precedence, and to their salaries and pensions, and to the officers to be attached to such judges, and all other provisions relating to such ordinary judges shall apply to the additional ordinary judges appointed in pursuance of this section in the same manner as they apply to the other ordinary judges of the said court.

For the purpose of a transfer to the Court of Appeal under this section service as a judge in a court whose jurisdiction is transferred to the High Court shall be deemed to have been service as a judge in any one or more of such divisions of the High Court as are in this section in that behalf mentioned, and for the purpose of the pension of any person appointed under this Act an additional ordinary judge of appeal, service in the High Court of Justice, or in any court whose jurisdiction is transferred to the High Court of Justice or to the Court of Appeal, shall be deemed to have been service in the Court of Appeal.

(Orders in relation to conduct of business in her Majesty's Court of Appeal.)

Orders for constituting and holding divisional courts of the Court of Appeal, and for regulating the sittings of the Court of Appeal, and of the divisional courts of appeal, may be made, and when made, in like manner rescinded or altered by the President of the Court of Appeal, with the concurrence of the ordinary judges of the Court of Appeal, or any three of them; and so much of section 17 of "The Supreme Court of Judicature Act, 1875," as relates to the regulation of any matters subject to be regulated by orders under this section, and so much of any rules of court as may be inconsistent with any order made under this section, shall be repealed, without prejudice nevertheless to any rules of court made in pursuance of the section so repealed, so long as such rules of court remain unaffected by orders made in pursuance of this section.

(Regulations as to business of High Court of Justice and divisional courts of High Court.)

On and after the 1st day of December, 1876, every action and proceeding in the High Court of Justice, and all business arising out of the same, except as is hereinafter provided, shall, so far as is practicable and convenient, be heard, determined, and disposed of before a single judge, and all proceedings in an action subsequent to the hearing or trial, and down to and including the final judgment or order, always excepting any proceedings on appeal in the Court of Appeal, shall, so far as is practicable and convenient, be had and taken before the judge before whom the trial or hearing of the cause took place; Provided, nevertheless, that divisional courts of the High Court of Justice may be held for the transaction of any business which may for the time being be ordered by rules of court to be heard by a divisional court; and any such divisional court, when held, shall be constituted by two judges of the court and no more, unless the president of the division to which such divisional court belongs, with the concurrence of the other judges of such division, or a majority thereof, is of opinion that such divisional court should be constituted of a greater number of judges than two, in which case such court may be consti-

tuted of such number of judges as the president, with such concurrence as aforesaid, may think expedient; nevertheless the decisions of a divisional court shall not be invalidated by reason of such court being constituted of a greater number than two judges; and

Rules of court for carrying into effect the enactments contained in this section shall be made in manner provided by the Supreme Court of Judicature Act, 1875, on or previously to the 1st day of December, 1876, but may afterwards be altered in manner provided by the said Act; and

There shall be repealed on and after the 11th day of January, 1877, so much of sections 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, and 46 of the Supreme Court of Judicature Act, 1873, as is inconsistent with the provisions of this section.

(Power in certain events to fill vacancies occasioned in High Court of Justice by removal of judges to Court of Appeal.)

Whenever any two of the said paid judges of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council have died or resigned, her Majesty may, upon an address from both Houses of Parliament, representing that the state of business in the High Court of Justice is such as to require the appointment of an additional judge, fill up one of the vacancies created by the transfer hereinbefore authorized, by appointing one new judge of the said High Court in any division thereof; and on the death or retirement of the remaining two paid judges of the said Judicial Committee, her Majesty may, upon the like address, fill up in like manner another of the said vacancies, and from time to time fill up any vacancies occurring in the offices of judges so appointed.

(Increase of allowance to retired Indian and colonial judges attending the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council—3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 41, s. 30.)

Whereas by the 30th section of the Act of the session of the 3rd and 4th years of the reign of King William the Fourth, c. 41, and intitled "An Act for the better administration of Justice in his Majesty's Privy Council," it is provided that an allowance of £400 a year may be made to two members of his Majesty's Privy Council, having held such office of judge as therein mentioned in every year during which they attend the sittings of the Judicial Committee of the said council as an indemnity for the expense which they may thereby incur, and whereas it is expedient to increase such allowance, be it enacted that the said section shall be read as if the words "one thousand pounds" had been inserted therein in place of the words "four hundred pounds."

(Continuation until the 1st of January, 1878, of section 34 of 38 & 39 Vict. c. 77, as to vacancies in legal offices.)

Whereas by section 34 of the Supreme Court of Judicature Act, 1875, it is enacted that upon the occurrence of any vacancy in an office coming within the provisions of section 77 of the Supreme Court of Judicature Act, 1873, the Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain may, with the concurrence of the Treasury, suspend the making any appointment to such office for any period not later than the 1st day of January, 1877, and may, if it be necessary, make provision in such manner as he thinks fit for the temporary discharge in the meantime of the duties of such office, and it is expedient to extend the said period as hereinafter mentioned; Be it therefore enacted as follows:

The said section shall be construed as if the 1st day of January, 1878, were therein inserted in lieu of the 1st day of January, 1877.

(Appointment of deputy by district registrars.)

A district registrar of the Supreme Court of Judicature may from time to time, but subject to such regulations as the Lord Chancellor may from time to time make, appoint a deputy, and all acts authorized or required to be done by, to, or before a district registrar may be done by, to, or before any deputy so appointed.

PUBLIC COMPANIES.

July 14, 1876.

INDIAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Ditto 5 per Cent., July '80, 105½	Ditto, 5½ per Cent., May, '79, 80
Ditto for Account.—	Ditto Debentures, 4 per Cent., April, '84
Ditto 4 per Cent., Oct. '88, 102½	Do. Do., 5 per Cent., Aug. '78
Ditto, ditto, Certificates	Do. Bonds, 4 per Cent., £1000
Ditto Exchange Pr., 1 per Cent., 77	Ditto, ditto, under £1000
2nd Ind. Pr., 5 per Cent., Jan. '72	

RAILWAY STOCK.

Railways.	Paid.	Closing Prices
Stock Bristol and Exeter	100	140
Stock Caledonian	100	117½
Stock Glasgow and South-Western	100	97
Stock Great Eastern Ordinary Stock	100	43
Stock Great Northern	100	130
Stock Do., A Stock	100	153
Stock Great Southern and Western of Ireland	100	—
Stock Great Western—Original	100	105½
Stock Lancashire and Yorkshire	100	129½
Stock London, Brighton, and South Coast	100	115
Stock London, Chatham, and Dover	100	32
Stock London and North-Western	100	145½
Stock London and South-Western	100	127½
Stock Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincoln	100	68½
Stock Metropolitan	100	103½
Stock Do., District	100	45½
Stock Midland	100	129½
Stock North British	100	59
Stock North Eastern	100	158
Stock North London	100	129
Stock North Staffordshire	100	62
Stock South Devon	100	65
Stock South-Eastern	100	130

* A receives no dividend until 6 per cent. has been paid to B.

MONEY MARKET AND CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Bank rate still remains at 2 per cent. The proportion of reserve to liabilities has increased to 54 per cent. The markets have been rather stronger this week, foreign stocks being about the same price as last week, while home railways have improved, the dividends announced being better than was expected. Consols are 1 better, and close 94½ to 94½ for money and account.

BIRTHS AND MARRIAGES.

BIRTHS.

COOPER—July 12, at Woodridings, Pinner, the wife of Edward Brodie Cooper, of Lincoln's Inn, barrister-at-law, of a son.
LUCAS—July 11, at Louth, Lincolnshire, the wife of Lionel Richard Lucas, solicitor, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

KILBY—PRAEGER—June 1, at Clifton, Bristol, William Matthew Kilby, solicitor, Bristol, to Nannie Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Emil Arnold Praeger, Esq., Clifton.

LONDON GAZETTES.

Winding up of Joint Stock Companies.

FRIDAY, July 7, 1876.

UNREGISTERED IN CHANCERY.

Wakenfield Grand United Odd Fellows Friendly Loan Society.—By an order made by V.C. Malins, dated June 28, it was ordered that the above society be wound up. Stapleton and Tattershall, Great James st, Bedford row, agents for Gill and Hall, Wakenfield, solicitors for the petitioners.

LIMITED IN CHANCERY.

Sanagher Distillery Company, King's County, Ireland, Limited.—By an order made by V.C. Malins, dated June 28, it was ordered that the voluntary winding up of the above company be continued, and that William Woolly Mason, King William st, be appointed to act as liquidator in conjunction with Thomas Cave. Taylor and Jaquet, solicitors for the petitioners.

British Architect Publishing Company, Limited.—By an order made by V.C. Hall, dated June 30, it was ordered that the voluntary winding up of the above company be continued. Torr and Co, Bedford row, agents for Sale and Co, Manchester, solicitors for the petitioners.

Canary Islands and Morocco Steamship Company, Limited.—Petition for winding up, presented July 4, directed to be heard before the M.R. on July 15. Lowiss and Co, Martin's lane, Cannon st, solicitors for the petitioners.

Direct Iron and Steel Company, Limited.—By an order made by V.C. Hall, dated June 30, it was ordered that the above company be wound up. Ingle and Co, Threadneedle st, agents for Julian, Burslem, solicitor for the petitioners.

General Sewage and Manure Company, Limited.—Petition for winding up, presented July 3, directed to be heard before the M.R. on July 15. Beall, Queen's buildings, Queen Victoria st, solicitor for the petitioner.

Heston's Steel and Iron Company, Limited.—Creditors are required, on or before July 30, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, to William Joseph White, King st, Cheapside. Tuesday, Aug 6, at 12, is appointed for hearing and adjudication upon the debts and claims.

Imperial Brazilian Collieries, Limited.—Petition for winding up, presented July 8, directed to be heard before V.C. Bacon on Saturday, July 15. Webb, Queen Victoria st, solicitor for the petitioner.

Mid-Wales Hotel Company, Limited.—The M.R. has fixed Saturday, July 15, at 11.30, at his chambers, for the appointment of an official liquidator.

Millwood Colliery Company, Limited.—Petition for winding up, presented July 4, directed to be heard before the M.R. on Saturday, July 15. Raven and Co, Queen Victoria st, solicitors for the petitioner.

Northampton Coal, Iron, and Wagon Company, Limited.—Petition for winding up, presented July 5, directed to be heard before V.C. Malins on July 21. Miller and Miller, Sherborne lane, solicitors for the petitioner.

North Yorkshire Iron Company, Limited.—Creditors are required, on or before July 31, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, to John Robinson, Finkls st, Stockton-on-Tees.

Swansea Collieries Company, Limited.—Creditors are required, on or before July 29, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, to James Waddell, Queen Victoria st, Thursday, Aug 3, at 12, is appointed for hearing and adjudication upon the debts and claims.

COUNTY PALATINE OF LANCASTER.

Hive Cotton Spinning and Velvet Manufacturing Company, Limited.—The V.C. has, by an order dated July 4, appointed Allen Mellor, Queen st, Oldham, and John Adamson, Brazenose st, Manchester, to be joint official liquidators.

TUESDAY, July 11, 1876.

LIMITED IN CHANCERY.

Central American Telegraph Company, Limited.—By an order made by V.C. Hall, dated June 30, it was ordered that the above company be wound up. Bischoff and Co, Great Winchester st, solicitors for the petitioners.

Esparto Fibre Company, Limited.—By an order made by V.C. Hall, dated June 30, it was ordered that the above company be wound up. Hilleary, Fenchurch buildings, solicitors for the petitioners.

Lavatories Company, Limited.—Petition for winding up, presented July 10, directed to be heard before V.C. Malins on July 21. Rowley and Co, Great Winchester street buildings.

London and Provincial Consolidated Coal Company, Limited.—By an order made by V.C. Malins, dated June 30, it was ordered that the voluntary winding up of the above company be continued. Crooke and Jonas, Serjeants' inn, Chancery lane, solicitors for the petitioners.

Powell's Lantwit Collieries, Limited.—Petition for winding up, presented July 7, directed to be heard before the M.R. on Saturday, July 22. Russell and Co, Old Jewry chambers, solicitors for the petitioners.

Thermo-Electric Generator Company, Limited.—By an order made by the M.R., dated July 1, it was ordered that the above company be wound up. Lanfear and Stewart, Abchurch lane, solicitors for the petitioner.

COUNTY PALATINE OF LANCASTER.

Albert Land, Building, and Investment Company, Limited.—By an order made by the V.C., dated July 4, it was ordered that the above company be wound up. Hankinson, St James's square, solicitor for the petitioner.

Creditors under Estates in Chancery.

Last Day of Proof.

TUESDAY, July 4, 1876.

Aveline, Henry Thomas, Esq., Surrex, Solicitor. July 24. R. v. lands v. Aveline, V.C. Hall. Morgan, Essex at Strand.
Davenport, Edward Gershon, Lancaster gate, Hyde park, Esq., M.P., July 12. Davenport v. Smith, V.C. Hall. Mason, Gresham st.
Edwards, Sarah, Abercrom, Monmouth. July 31. Edwards v. Edwards, V.C. Hall. Flint, Uttoketer.
Idlens, John, Bushbury, Stafford, Farmer. July 31. Wilson v. Brewster, M.R. Hubbard, Southampton buildings, Chancery lane.
Morcom, Augustus, St Austell, Cornwall. July 29. Morcom v. Francis, V.C. Malins. Ayerst, Great College st, Westminster.
Nelson, Elias, Deaneys st, Camden town. July 29. Ward v. Nelson, V.C. Malins. Gense, Lincoln's Inn fields.
Pender, Amelia, Bullock, Cornwall. Aug 1. R. v. Ross, M.R. Street, Lincoln's Inn fields.
Steinle, George Leonhardt, Brick lane, Whitechapel, Pork Butcher. Aug 1. Steinle v. Limbach, M.R. Deane, South square, Gray's Inn.
Stewart, Francis, St John's wood park, Esq. Sept 20. Stewart v. Stewart, M.R. Van Sandau, King st, Cheapside.
Pitman, Joseph, Ambleside, Stafford. July 31. Tetley v. Rutter, V.C. Hall. Bower and Cotton, Chancery lane.

FRIDAY, July 7, 1876.

Boag, Alexander, Theobalds rd, Red Lion square, Baker. Aug 15. Boag v. Boag, V.C. Hall. Snell, George st, Mansion House.
De Carle, Mary, George's terrace, Edmonston. July 31. Pott v. Morris V.C. Malins. Fulley, Edmonston.
Duddy, Edward, Sleep, Hants, Yeoman. Aug 31. Daddy v. Daddy, M.R. Albany.
Heather, Henry Charles, Cranbourne st, Leicester square, Gent. July 29. Farrow v. Austin, V.C. Malins. Sadgrove, Mark lane.
Herbert, Mary Ann, Oxford. Aug 10. Herbert v. Hawkins, V.C. Malins. Hasel, Oxford.
Hodge, John, Buckland Monachorum, Devon, Gent. Aug 1. Dawe v. Spurrell, V.C. Hall. Whitford, Plymouth.
Jones, Richard Lewis, Abberthafes, Montgomery, Farmer. Aug 3. Ellis v. Jones, V.C. Hall. Williams and Co, Newtown.
Morris, William, Bristol, Ship Owner. Sept 3. West of England and South Wales District Bank v. Morris, V.C. Malins. Pritchard, Bristol.
Walker, John, John, Goble, York, Accountant. July 31. York City and County Banking Company v. Walker, V.C. Malins. Orange, Grimby.

Creditors under 22 & 23 Vict. cap. 36.

Last Day of Claim.

FRIDAY, June 30, 1876.

Allison, John, Wallsend, Northumberland, Concrete Builder. Aug 1. Bell, South Shields.
Aspden, Maria, Preston, Lancashire, Provision Dealer. Aug 1. Banks, Preston.
Barton, William, Helmsley, York, Builder. Aug 1. Pearson, Helmsley.

Dewers, John, Great Mascalles, Essex, Farmer. Aug 10. Duffield and Bruty, Chelmsford
Brooks, Charles, Wandsworth rd, Chemist. Aug 1. Copp, Essex st, Strand
Brown, Elizabeth Foster, Twickenham, Middlesex. Aug 7. Watson, Newcastle-upon-Tyne
Brown, James, Springfield, Essex, Merchant. Aug 10. Duffield and Bruty, Chelmsford
Brown, John, Ludborough, Lincoln, Farmer. Aug 1. Bell, Louth
Butler, Isaac, Wolverhampton, Stafford, Publican. Aug 1. Walker and Son, Wolverhampton
Coddling, Mary, King's Lynn, Norfolk. July 31. Jarvis, King's Lynn
Cumpston, John, Great Percy st, King's-cross-rd, Compositor. July 29
Johnson and Master, Southampton buildings, Chancery lane
Daly, Frances, Tunbridge Wells, Kent. Aug 1. Shaw and Co, Burnwa's inn
Barie, Richard, Pendleton nr Manchester Hotelkeeper. Aug 1. Sutton and Elliott, Manchester
Eaton, William, St Martins, Stamford Baron, Northampton, Esq. Aug 1. Aker, Stamford
Gower, Elizabeth, Castlemalgwyn, Pembroke. Aug 5. Jenkins and Evans, Cardigan
Hayhurst, Henry Hayhurst, Queen's gate terrace, Esq. Aug 12. Davies and Brock, Warrington
Higgins, Eliza, Northfleet, Kent, Licensed Victualler. Aug 1. Tolhurst, Gravesend
Higgins, John Fry, Northfleet, Kent, Licensed Victualler. Aug 1. Tolhurst, Gravesend
Hinds, Philip Lytcott, Portland place, Esq. Aug 5. Hollams and Co, Mincing lane
Holloway, William, Herefield, Middlesex, Gent. Aug 19. Sedgwick and Turner, Watford
Jee, Elizabeth Anne, Oxford sq, Hyde park. July 31. Roy and Cartwright, Lottbury
Lane, Joseph, Manchester, Eating House Keeper. Aug 12. Gardner, Manchester
Lewington, George Edward, Portsmouth, Hants, Currier. Aug 1. Walker, Landport
London, Jane, Brighton, Sussex. July 31. Ingle and Co, Threadneedle st
Maddrell, William, Liverpool, Master Porter. July 31. Bateson and Co, Liverpool
Marsh, Edward Sydney, Clifton, Gloucester, Esq. Aug 1. Radcliffe, Craven st, Charing cross
Moore, Eliza, Jurston st, Westminster bridge rd. Aug 1. Walker and Son, Wolverhampton
Moss, Henry, Birkenhead, Cheshire, Whitesmith. Sept 1. Almond and Collins, Liverpool
Nickson, Ann, Northwood, Stafford. July 31. Slaney and Son, Newcastle-under-Lyme
Nitch, Ludwig Ferdinand, Mount st, Grosvenor sq, Tailor. Aug 31. Moon, Lincoln's inn fields
Roberts, John, Llandrum Ganol, Glamorgans, Farmer. Aug 1. Davies and Hartland, Swansea
Simmonds, John Boghurst, Gravesend, Kent, Gent. Aug 1. Tolhurst, Gravesend
Smallwood, William Baxter, Heswall, Cheshire, Beerhouse Keeper. July 21. Finchot and Co, Chester
Smith, William, Marylebone rd, Licensed Victualler. Aug 10. Layton and Co, Budge row, Cannon st
Smithes, Henry, Sydenham, Kent, Esq. Sept 1. Rivington and Son, Fenchurch buildings
Spradry, James, Queen's rd, Peckham, Wine Merchant. Aug 31. Wilde and Co, College hill
Whitby, John, Oxtou, Cheshire, Gent. Sept 1. Avison and Morton, Liverpool
Wilson, Sir John Meryon, Charlton House, Kent, Bart. Aug 10. Tatham and Co, Lincoln's inn fields
TUESDAY, July 15, 1876.
Atherton, James, Swinton, nr Manchester, Merchant. Sept 1. Downham, Birkenhead
Cottam, George Hulam, Watford, Hertford, Engineer. Aug 29. Ravenscroft and Co, John st, Bedford row
Curry, Mary, Cross Canonby, Cumberland. Sept 1. Tyson and Hobson, Maryport
Day, William, Brixton rd, Licensed Victualler. Sept 20. Tidy and Co, Seckville st, Piccadilly
Daly, Frances, Tunbridge Wells, Kent. Aug 1. Shaw and Co, Furnival's inn
Grimshaw, John, Styal, nr Manchester Tea Agent. Aug 31. Toy and Broadbent, Ashton-under-Lyne
Hillier, Francis Orrell, Totterdown, Bristol, Publican. Aug 7. Hobbs and Simmott, Bristol
Jacob, James, Bristol, Gent. Aug 1. Bowles, Bristol
Kearl, William, Brougham, nr Manchester, Engineer. Aug 1. Maxinam and Son, Manchester
Lambert, Richard, Chigwell Row, Essex, Blacksmith. July 30. Jennings, Leadenhall st
Lee, Ann, Leffwich, Cheshire Sept 1. Cooke, Middlewich
Lewington, George Edward, Portsmouth, Currier. Aug 1. Walker, Landport
Linfo, George Robert, St Paul's rd, Canonbury, Licensed Victualler. Aug 4. Mackeson and Co, Lincoln's inn fields
Long, William, Great Titchfield st, Licensed Victualler. Aug 10. Layton and Co, Budge row, Cannon st
Lupton, Hannah, Altrincham, Cheshire. Aug 14. Fowden, Altrincham
Ollivall, Catherine Jane, Worcester. Sept 29. Hyde, Worcester
Phillips Rev Charles Lisle March, Sheepshed, Leicester. Sept 1. Smith and Mammatt, Ashby-de-la-Zouch
Ripley, George, Weston, nr Bath. Oct 1. Burne and Rooke, Bath
Robinson, William Bradbury, Macclesfield, Cheshire, Retired Brush Manufacturer. Aug 5. Killister and Co, Macclesfield
Salway, Jane, West Hartlepool, Durham, Innkeeper. July 12. Bell, West Hartlepool
Shaw, James, Gorton, nr Manchester, Licensed Victualler. Aug 4. Leigh, Manchester
Stimms, Thomas, Southampton row, Russell sq, Esq. Aug 1. Justice, Bernard st, Russell sq

Simpson, Elizabeth, Bradford, Yorkshire. July 31. Greaase, Bradford
Snow, Eliza, Bristol. Aug 1. Bowles, Bristol
Speid, Margaret, Torquay, Devon. Aug 1. Carritt and Son, Fenchurch st, and Tucker and Co, King st, Cheapside
Warren, Gilbert, Scotland green, Tottenham, Labourer. Aug 10. Elliott, Queen st, Cheapside
Watts, John, Clerk, Northampton, Butcher. July 31. Bana, Rugby
Whitehead, John, Seven Sisters' rd, Doctor of Medicine. July 31. Francis, Austinfriars
Wooliams, Henry, High st, Marylebone, Manufacturer of Paper Hangings. Aug 15. Dunsters, Haverlatta st, Cavendish sq

Bankrupts.

FRIDAY, July 7, 1876.

Under the Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

Creditors must forward their proofs of debts to the Registrar.

To Surrender in London.

Fagan, Louisa, Palace square, Upper Norwood. Pet July 3. Murray. July 26 at 1
Manning, Edward, Albert place, Upper Holloway, Leather Merchant. Pet July 3. Brougham. July 26 at 2
Quarry, Thomas, Dean st, Soho square, out of business. Pet July 4. Haslett. July 19 at 12
Smith, Sydney, Brompton rd, Horse Dealer. Pet July 4. Brougham. July 18 at 12

To Surrender in the Country.

Ansten, William, Folkestone, Kent, Marine Store Dealer. Pet July 3. Furley. Canterbury, July 17 at 3
Bridle, William, Northampton, Ironmonger. Pet June 21. Dennis. Northampton, July 19 at 2
Cardwell, Thomas Andrew, Truro, Cornwall, Painter. Pet July 3. Chubb. Truro, July 19 at 11
Davies, John, Swansea, Glamorgan, Licensed Victualler. Pet July 5. Jones. Swansea, July 22 at 12
Dobell, James Herbert, Liverpool, General Merchant. Pet July 3. Watson. Liverpool, July 18 at 2
Marshall, William Henry, Durham, Solicitor. Pet July 4. Marshall. Durham, July 19 at 11
Meek, Joseph, Drybrook, Gloucester, Innkeeper. Pet July 5. Wilton. Gloucester, July 19 at 12
Thompson, George, Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, Grocer. Pet July 3. Worledge. Great Yarmouth, July 21 at 11

TUESDAY, July 11, 1876.

Under the Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

Creditors must forward their proofs of debts to the Registrar.

To Surrender in London.

Campbell, Andrew, Jun, Newington causeway, Jeweller. Pet July 6. Pepps. Aug 2 at 11
Firth, Squire, High st, Bloomsbury, Manager to a Printer. Pet July 7. Spring-Rice. July 28 at 11
Hicklin, John, Roman rd, North Bow, Grocer. Pet July 8. Spring-Rice. July 28 at 12
To Surrender in the Country.
Beall, Joseph, Wotton Gilbert, Durham, Innkeeper. Pet July 7. Marshall. Durham, July 25 at 11
Bosing, Anton, Jarrow-on-Tyne, Durham, Timber Merchant. Pet July 6. Mortimer. Newcastle, July 21 at 10
Godley, David, Sheffield, Butcher. Pet July 6. Wake. Sheffield, July 27 at 12
Plumpton, Thomas, Newcastle, Coal Merchant. Pet July 6. Mortimer. Newcastle, July 23 at 11.30

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.

TUESDAY, July 11, 1876.

Buttin, Jules, Denman st, Regent st, Advertiser. July 6
Cook, Charles Christopher, John st, Adelphi, Builder. July 10
Terrell, John, Cardiff, Farmer. July 8

Liquidation by Arrangement.

FIRST MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

FRIDAY, July 7, 1876.

Allen, Edward, Regent st, Friar. July 27 at 2 at offices of Harcourt and Macarthur, Mortgage st
Arnold, Frederick Burman, and John Maude Arnold, Leeds, Contractors. July 19 at 3 at offices of Craven, East parade, Leeds
Ashton, Richard, Over Barwen, Lancashire, Haberdasher. July 28 at 11 at the Old Bull Hotel, Blackburn. Osteoher, Over Darwen
Barker, Isaac, Martin st, Stratford, Dealer in Building Materials. July 22 at 10.30 at offices of Archer, Globe rd, Mile End
Barrow, William, Bristol, Grocer. July 21 at 2 at offices of Baker and Langworthy, Stephen st, Bristol
Beart, John Merley, Folkestone, Kent, Draper. July 21 at 12 at the City Terminus Hotel, Cannon st. Hart
Bell, James, Leeds, Draper. July 20 at 3 at offices of Malcolm, Park row, Leeds
Boase, Joseph, Manchester, Cigar Merchant. July 24 at 3 at offices of Sampson, South King st, Manchester
Brasier, Robert Hunt, Hop and Malt Exchange, Southwark st, Provision Merchant. July 31 at 3 at offices of Morton and Cutler, Newgate st
Carr, Joseph, Cardiff, Merchant. July 20 at 2 at offices of Barnard a Co, Crockerbourn, Cardiff. Ingleswood and Co, Cardiff
Clare, Charles, Runcorn, Cheshire, Licensed Victualler. July 12 at offices of Moore, Upper Bank st, Warrington
Clark, John, Wellington st, Deptford, Baker. July 24 at 3 at offices of Lee, Martin's lane, Cannon st
Collingwood, Thomas, Spennymoor, Durham, Newsagent. July 31 at 12 at offices of Station, Market place, Durham. Patrick, Jun, Durham
Cowern, Francis Herbert, Wolverhampton, Stafford, Hay Dealer. July 22 at 11 at offices of Underhill, Darlington st, Wolverhampton
Currow, William, Swansea, Glamorgan, Grocer. July 17 at 3 at offices of John, Mount st, Swansea
Daggers, Frederick, Preston, Lancashire, Druggist. July 19 at 11 at the Shalby's Arms Hotel, Fishergate, Preston. Houghton and Myres, Preston
Davidson, John, Chesterfield, Derby, Tailor. July 31 at 3 at the Clarence Hotel, Spring gardens, Manchester. Gee, Chesterfield

Davies, Henry, Llanelly, Carmarthen, Shopkeeper. July 14 at 11 at 40, Thomas st., Llanelly. *Rees*
 Davies, John, Sheffield, Ironmonger. July 21 at 12 at the Cutlers' Hall, Church st., Sheffield. Mellor, Sheffield
 Davis, Esther, Southampton row, Bloomsbury, Lodging House Keeper. July 22 at offices of Liggins, Seymour place, Bryanston square
 Dunkerley, Samuel, Llanelly, Book Maker. July 20 at 1.30 at offices of Howell, Stepney st., Llanelly
 Dykes, William Astley Sherratt, Clay Cross, Derby, Surgeon. July 20 at 11 at offices of Cowdell, Soreby st., Chesterfield
 Edensor, William, Leices. er, Boot Manufacturer. July 19 at 11 at offices of James, Milstone lane, Leicester
 Edmonson, John, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Grocer. July 17 at 11 at offices of Harie, Akenside hill, Newcastle-upon-Tyne
 Eslick, Elisha, Aberdare, Glamorgan, Timber Merchant. July 20 at 10.30 at offices of Alexander, St. Mary st., Cardiff. Richards, Aberdare
 Evans, Jane Elizabeth, Cannon st., Needle Manufacturer. July 21 at 11 at offices of Hedger, Furnival's inn, Holborn
 Evans, John, Rhymney, Monmouth, Grocer. July 24 at 3 at the Queen's Hotel, Newport. Harris, Trezezar
 Evans, Mary, Penmansham, Carnarvon, Grocer. July 19 at 2 at the Queen Railway Hotel, Chester. Hughes, Bangor
 Fagan, Charles Henry, Widnes, Lancashire, Auctioneer. July 25 at 3 at offices of Day, Victoria rd., Widnes
 Fellows, James, Upper Etingeshall, Stafford, out of business. July 21 at 11 at offices of Shakespeare, Church st., Olbury
 Fencott, William, Snafesbury st., Hoxton, out of business. July 20 at 3 at offices of Wood and Hare, Basinghall st.
 Fletcher, Henry, Southsea, Hants, Hardwareman. July 19 at 4 at offices of King, North st., Portsea
 Fox, John, Preston, Lancashire, Upholsterer. July 29 at 3 at offices of Forshaw, Cannon st., Preston
 Foxall, George, Beckenham, Kent, out of business. July 15 at 11 at the County Court Office, High st., Croydon. Letis, Bartlett's buildings, Holborn
 Gardner, Sarah, Marest, Hackney, Boot Maker. July 11 at 3 at offices of Carter, Kingeland rd., Chipperfield, Trinity st., Southwark
 Gilling, William, Bumble Hole, nr Dudley, Worcester, Licensed Victualler. July 20 at 11 at offices of Lowe, Wolverhampton st., Dudley
 Green, John, W. hington, nr Manchester, Cabinet Maker. July 18 at 3 at offices of Chew and Son, Swan st., Manchester
 Gysser, Theodore, St. George's square, Regent's park, Commission Agent. July 18 at 4 at offices of Strick, Devereux chambers, Devereux court, Temple
 Haigh, James, Over, Cheshire, Spinner. July 19 at 3 at the Waterloo Hotel, Piccadilly, Manchester. Vaughan-Jones, Manchester
 Hall, Thomas, Bilston, Stafford, Fruiterer. July 22 at 11 at offices of Bowen, Mount Pleasant, Bilston
 Hands, William, Birmingham, Electro Plate Manufacturer. July 21 at 11 at offices of Sharpe, Ann st., Birmingham. Bewitt, Birmingham
 Hardwick, John, Tibbald, Derby, Ale Agent. July 20 at 12 at the White Hart Inn, Church at Mansfield. Cusham, Nottingham
 Harris, Jabez, Barrow-in-Furness, Lancashire, Confectioner. July 20 at 1 at Sharpe's Temperance Hotel, Barrow-in-Furness. Relph, Barrow-in-Furness
 Hart, William, Kempston, Bedford, Butcher. July 25 at 11 at offices of Mitchell and Webb, St. Paul's square, Bedford
 Herring, James, and James Herring, jun, Handsworth, York, Tailors. July 20 at 12 at offices of Leggo, George st., Sheffield. Mellor, Sheffield
 James, Harry Edwin, Manchester, Commercial Traveller. July 24 at 4 at offices of Bost, Lower Kl. st., Manchester
 John, Thomas, Swansea, Glamorgan, Licensed Victualler. July 20 at 11 at offices of Thomas, Rutland st., Swansea
 Jones, William, Wrexham, Denbigh, Collier. July 20 at 11 at offices of Sherratt, Wrexham
 Kirby, William Alfred, Duddington road, Kennington, out of business. July 20 at 1 at offices of Chinery and Aldridge, Fenchurch st.
 Kirk, Thomas, Manchester, Warehouseman. July 24 at 3 at the Clarence Hotel, Spring gardens, Manchester. Sale and Co, Manchester
 Knight, William, and Thomas Knight, Turner's square, Hoxton, Brewers. July 20 at 12 at the Guildhall Office House, Gresham st. Reed and Lovell, Guildhall ch. mers
 Leach, Charles, Mincing lane, Merchant. July 20 at 2 at offices of Roberts, Coleman st.
 Little, George, William Irwin, and John Charles Lott Stahlschmidt, Mark lane, Merchants. Aug. 24 at 12 at offices of Yarde and Loader, Raymond buildings, Gray's inn
 Lordale, Henry James, Taunton, Somerset, Reporter. July 21 at 12 at offices of Treachard, Regent's place, Taunton
 Lynch, Bridget, Huddersfield, York, Ang Manufacturer. July 20 at 11 at offices of Fryer, Church st., Dewsbury
 Macabbot, John, Kingsland rd, Confectioner. July 17 at 2 at offices of Harris, Southwark
 Magill, William Selwyn, Embleton, Northumberland, Surgeon. July 25 at 12 at offices of Middlemans, Bendgate Withou, Alnwick
 Mason, John James, Manchester, Skirt Manufacturer. July 11 at 3 at offices of Sale and Co, Booth st., Manchester
 Mason, Robert, Reginald rd, High st., Deyford, Bottle Merchant. July 17 at 4 at offices of Scard and Son, Deptford bridge, Greenwich
 Massey, Alfred, Sheffield, Pork Butcher. July 21 at 12 at offices of Auly and Son, Queen st., Sheffield
 Merry, Susannah, Deddington, Oxford, Farmer. July 21 at 11 at offices of Whitehorn, High st., Banbury
 Metcalf, John, Hartlepool, Durham, out of business. July 24 at 12 at offices of Todd, Hartlepool
 Merley, Arthur William, Rotherham, York, Clothier. July 20 at 3 at offices of Badgers and Rhodes, High st., Rotherham. Rhodes
 Muslin, Israel, Birmingham, Clothier. July 19 at 3 at offices of Webster and Graham, Colmore row, Birmingham
 Needham, Harriett, Leek, Stafford, Tailor. July 20 at 9 at offices of Challinor and Co, Derby st., Leek. Shaw, Leek
 Nerbury, Isaac, Congleton, Cheshire, Butcher. July 19 at 11 at the Durham Ox Inn, West st., Congleton. Cooper, Congleton

Oates, John, Savile Town, nr Dewsbury, York, Yarn Spinner. July 20 at 3 at the King's Arms Inn, Dewsbury. Scholes and Sen, Dewsbury
 Oxford, John, Asson-juxta-Birmingham, out of business. July 16 at 3 at offices of Maher and Poncia, Temple st., Birmingham
 Parks, Henry, Oxford, Builder. July 24 at 12 at offices of Bickerton, St. Michael's chambers, Ship st., Oxford
 Pilkington, Joseph, Manchester, Drysalter. July 20 at 2 at the Cotton Tree Inn, Ancoats lane, Manchester. Quelch, Manchester
 Pitts, Richard, jun, Poole's Farm, Devon, Farmer. July 22 at 12 at the Castle Hotel, Castle st., Exeter. Flood, Exeter
 Road, Henry, Linton rd, Brixton, Painter. July 15 at 2 at offices of Marshall, Bedford row
 Richards, John, Stafford, Schoolmaster. July 20 at 3 at offices of Jaques, Cherry st., Birmingham
 Robertshaw, Jonas, Osenden, nr Halifax, York, Worsted Spinner. July 21 at 3 at the White Lion Hotel, Halifax. Holroyde and Smith, Halifax
 Robinson, William, Blackburn, Lancashire, Music Seller. July 20 at 3 at offices of Holland, Northgate, Blackburn
 Robson, Edward Hunter, Cornsby Colliery, Durham, Grocer. July 19 at 3 at offices of Chapman, St. Nicholas' court, Market place, Durham
 Roby, James, Sheffield, Tobaccoist. July 20 at 2 at offices of Haslam and Millington, Pridesaux chambers, Change alley, York. Scott and Ellis, Wigau
 Rose, Joseph, Deepfields, Stafford, Boat Builder. July 22 at 12 at offices of Barrow, Queen st., Wolverhampton
 Rose, Frank, Alresford, Hants, Auctioneer. July 29 at 12.30 at offices of Morris, Jewry st., Winchester. Leigh, Southampton
 Sansom, John, Nottingham, Dealer in Horsery. July 19 at 3 at offices of Belk, Middle pavement, Nottingham
 Saunders, Michael, Landport, Hants, Corn Merchant. July 20 at 4 at offices of King, North st., Portsea
 Savage, George, New Corn Exchange, Mark lane, Corn Merchant. July 19 at 4 at offices of Wheeler, Queen Victoria st.
 Saxby, Robert, Frome, Somerset, Miller. July 19 at 12 at offices of McCarthy, King st., Frome
 Shepherd, William Thomas Garland, Saltburn-by-the-Sea, York, out of business. July 21 at 12 at Gray's Temperance Hotel, Railway st., York. Thompson, jun, Middlesbrough
 Southworth, Square Henry, Huddersfield, York, Tea Merchant. July 24 at 2 at offices of Armitage, Lord st., Huddersfield
 Spooner, Harriett Jane, Horndean, Hants, Plumber. July 22 at 4 at offices of King, North st., Portsea
 Stanford, Benjamin, Ann's place, Hackney rd, Carman. July 20 at 11 at offices of Archer, Globe rd, Mile End
 Satch, John, Hiner green lane, Lewisham, Smith. July 19 at 12 at offices of Greenfield, Abchurch lane
 Sykes, Thomas, Huddersfield, York, Hearth Rag Manufacturer. July 20 at 3 at offices of Hamden and Sykes, John William st., Huddersfield
 Thompson, Joseph Thomas, Wellingborough, Northampton, Saddler. July 21 at 1 at offices of Andrew, Marks place, Wellingborough
 Thwaites, John Henry, Norwich, Boot Closer. July 19 at 3 at offices of Miller and Co, Bank chambers, Norwich
 Tonks, John, Coxhoe, Durham, Cabinet Maker. July 21 at 12 at offices of Chambers, Sadler st., Durham
 Tranter, John, Brownhills, Stafford, Clothier. July 11 at 11 at the Union Hotel, Union st., Birmingham. Snakespore, Oldbury
 Turner, Thomas, Warkton, Northampton, Cat's Salesman. July 20 at 12 at offices of Burham and Henry, High st., Wellingborough
 Tyler, Frederick, Birmingham, Boot Dealer. July 18 at 12 at the Acorn Hotel, Temple st., Birmingham. Robinson and Son, Birmingham
 Watson, John Fearn, Balper, Darby, Butcher. July 24 at 3 at offices of Briggs, Amen alley, Derby
 Webber, Simon, Birmingham, out of business. July 15 at 10.15 East, Eldon chambers, Cherry st., Birmingham
 Webber, William John, Innsbury, Devon, Butcher. July 24 at 2 at the Three Swans Inn, Salisbury. Wilson, Coly n
 Wheeler, John, Kilmarrah, Derby, Grocer. July 21 at 11 at offices of Broomhead and Co, Bank chambers, George st., Sheffield
 Whitmarsh, William, Aberdare, Glamorgan, Greengrocer. July 18 at 12 at offices of Rosser, Aberdare
 Whittaker, William, Oley, York, Tailor. July 24 at 2 at offices of Bond and Barwick, Albion place, Leeds. Hartley, Otley
 Willard, Robert, Princes End, Straford, Printer. July 17 at 3 at offices of Travis, Church lane, Tipton
 Wood, Edwin Thomas, Stafford, Accountant. July 17 at 3 at the Three Tuns Inn, Stafford. Bagshaw, Uxeter
 Wright, James, Bradford, York, Draper. July 21 at 10 at offices of Hutchinson, Piccadilly, Bradford
 Wright, Mary, High Walker, Northumberland, Furniture Dealer. July 18 at 2 at offices of Josie, Newgate st., Newcastle-upon-Tyne
 Wylie, Joseph, Grantham, Lincoln, Seed Merchant. July 18 at 12 at offices of White, Finslie st., Grantham
 Yates, Thomas, Norfolk st, Globe rd, Mile End, Commission Traveller. July 20 at 3 at offices of Nutt and Co, Babant court, Finslip lane
 Yates, William, Banbury Junction, Wolverhampton, Commission Agent. July 22 at 11 at offices of Barrow, Queen st., Wolverhampton
 Yawdell, William H, Eccleshill, York, Travelling Draper. July 24 at 4 at offices of Atkinson, Tyrril st., Bradford

TUESDAY, JULY 11, 1875.

Ackland, William Henry, Exeter, Bookbinder. July 21 at 12 at offices of Moon, Lincoln's inn fields
 Anspach, William, Brunswick st, Baker. July 20 at 4 at offices of Marshall, Bedford row
 Atkinson, William, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Innkeeper. July 26 at 11 at offices of Hoyle and Co, Collingwood st, Newcastle
 Banks, George Hatfield, and Thomas Peck Banks, Pontymister, Monmouth, Chemical Manufacturers. July 26 at 1.30 at offices of Fries and Co, High st., Newport. Pain and Son, Newport
 Barker, George Henry, Liverpool, Leather Dresser. July 24 at 2 at offices of Harris, Union court, Liverpool
 Barker, John, West Bromwich, Stafford, Draper. July 25 at 11 at offices of Shakespeare, Church st., Olbury
 Bartlett, Anne, Motley st, shorehatch, Paper Merchant. July 27 at 3 at offices of Cooper, Chancery lane

Barnes, Pearson Thomas, Stogursey, Somerset, Esq. July 25 at 12 at
 offices of Tranchard, Registry place, Taunton
 Bell, Edward, Birkenhead, Cheshire, Butcher. July 21 at 3 at offices
 of Dowham, Market st, Birkenhead
 Beverley, Thomas, Sheffield, Butcher. July 25 at 11 at offices of Greaves,
 Norfolk row, Sheffield
 Billing, William Henry, Plymouth, Devon, Ship Chandler. July 20 at
 11 at offices of Gromway, Frankfort st, Plymouth
 Bland, William Mount, Darlington, Durham, Tailor. July 21 at 11
 at offices of Wooler, Darlington
 Bland, William Edwin, Manchester, Ironmonger. July 21 at 3 at offices
 of Horner, Clarence st, Manchester
 Buckley, Isiah, Wolverhampton, Stafford, Breeze Washer. July 24 at
 3 at offices of Rhodes, Queen's st, Wolverhampton
 Bowley, William, Worcester, Grocer. July 21 at 4 at the Hop Market
 Hotel, Foregate st, Worcester. Simmons, Redditch
 Bowman, John, Escomb, Durham, Builder. July 21 at 11 at offices of
 Maw, Jun, High Bondgate, Bishop Auckland
 Brooks, William Henry, Birkenhead, Cheshire, Gunsmith. July 24
 at 12 at offices of Sobright and Co, Hamilton st, Birkenhead
 Bruley, John, Lye Waste, Worcester, Labourer. July 25 at 3 at offices
 of Horner, High st, Brierley
 Butcher, William Henry Green, Norwich, Grocer. July 22 at 2 at offices
 of Coaks Bank plain, Norwich
 Carter, Robert, Jun, Tottenham court rd, Jeweller. July 17 at 10 at
 Wood's Hotel, Portland st, Lincoln's inn fields. Murr
 Clemence, George, Netherwood rd west, Kensington park, no occupa-
 tion. July 29 at 11 at 51, Chancery lane, Nickinson and Co
 Cook, Thomas John, Maccart st, Harrow rd, Chelsea, Builder's Foreman.
 July 30 at 4.30 at offices of York, Marylebone rd
 Corbett, John, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Northumberland, Hosier. July
 24 at 11 at offices of Gillepie and Co, Royal Arcade, Newcastle-upon-
 Tyne. Hodge and Harle, Newcastle-upon-Tyne
 Dadds, James, Winsford, So near st, Shoe Maker. July 25 at 2 at offices
 of Bencaft, Bridge chambers, Barnstable
 Davis, Joseph, Newton-in-the-Marsh, Gloucester, Grocer. July 22 at
 11 at offices of Killy and Co, West st, Chipping Norton
 Dickinson, Robert, Nottingham, Agent. July 26 at 12 at offices of
 Britle, St Peter's chambers, St Peter's gate, Nottingham
 Downing, Daniel, Andley, Stafford, Collier. July 21 at 11 at offices of
 Griffith, Lad lane, Newcastle-upon-Tyne
 Dugdale, William, Preston, Lancashire, Watch Maker. July 24 at 11
 at offices of Thompson, Lune st, Preston
 Edwards, Thomas, Swansea, Glamorgan, Bookbinder. July 22 at 3 at
 offices of Thomas, Rutland st, Swansea
 Evans, Herbert, St. Giles, Stafford, Grocer. July 20 at 11 at offices of
 Tennant, Cheneville, Hanley
 Fawkes, Anne Eliza, Highworth, Wills, Plumber. July 22 at 11 at
 office of Kinnell and T-mbs, Corn Exchange, Swindon. Crowdy
 Fisher, William, Bristol, Grocer. July 23 at 2 at offices of Collins, Jun,
 Broad st, Bristol. Sibby, Bristol
 Friend, Morris, Liverpool, Hairdresser. July 26 at 2 at offices of Lyon
 and Reynolds, Fenwick at, Liverpool
 Graham, Joseph, Workington, Cumberland, Ironmonger. Aug 3 at 11
 at the Station Hotel, Workington. Thompson, Workington
 Green, Charles, Heaton Norris, Lancashire, Stone Mason. July 24 at
 3 at offices of Newton, Warren st, Stockport
 Greaz, John Roger, Bradford, York, Agent. July 24 at 11 at offices of
 Wilkinson, Kirkgate, Bradford
 Grosmann, Alexander James, Dover, Kent, Photographer. July 26 at
 3 at Snargate House, Dover. Mowll
 Gulliver, William, Swatcliffe, Oxford, Farmer. July 21 at 3 at the
 Red Lion Hotel, Banbury. Pain and Hawtin, Banbury
 Heckett, Lucy, Birmingham, Hosier. July 28 at 11 at offices of Taylor
 Waterloo at, Birmingham
 Heald, William, Hadderfield, York, Provision Merchant. July 27
 at 3 at offices of L-royd and Co, Buxton rd, Huddersfield
 Haworth, William, Blackburn, Lancashire, Watch Maker. July 29 at
 10.15 at the Mitre Hotel, Cathedral yard, Manchester. Radcliffe,
 Blackburn
 Hindle, Richard, Middlesbrough, York, Stone Mason. July 18 at 11
 at offices of Gibson and Wilkinson, Athenium chambers, Middles-
 brough
 Hewarth, John, Burnley, Lancashire, Auctioneer. July 28 at 11 at
 offices of Baldwin, Ormerod st, Burnley
 Hunter, Thomas, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Marble Merchant. July 24 at
 2 at offices of Bu-eh, St Nicholas buildings, Newcastle-upon-Tyne
 Ingham, Joseph, W-ck-field, York, Furniture Dealer. July 19 at 3 at
 offices of Lodge, Park row, Leeds
 Johnson, William Asycough, Dronfield, Derby, Draper. July 25 at 12
 at offices of Hodson, Bank st, Sheffield
 Jones, Thomas, Pield Heath, Middlesex, Beerhouse Keeper. July 21 at
 3 at offices of Woods and Co, High st, Uxbridge
 Kendrick, Frederick Charles, Bishop's rd, Faddington, Portmanteau
 Manufacturer. July 24 at 12 at offices of Sampson, Marylebone rd
 Kennedy, Robert, Queen Victoria st, Tailor. July 17 at 3 at offices of
 Swanice, Chesapeake
 Lambert, John, Tow Law, Durham, Inkseper. July 25 at 11 at offices
 of Maw, Jun, High Bondgate, Bishop Auckland
 Lay, Henry Robert, Great Cambridge st, Hackney rd, Boot Manufac-
 turer. July 22 at 3 at the Masons' Hall Tavern, Masons' avenue,
 Basinghall st. Tur-bull
 Laszby, Frederick Metcalf, Bradford, York, Hosier. July 27 at 4 at
 offices of Atkinson, Tyre st, Bradford
 Long, Thomas, Sheffield, A. S. Marchant. July 25 at 1 at offices of
 Singleton, Temple chambers, Fritree Lane, Sheffield
 McDonald, Thomas, Weddington rd, Keutish Iowa, Dealer in Build-
 ing Materials. July 20 at 3 at offices of Parkes, Beaufort buildings,
 Strand
 March, Hannah, Low Teams, Durham, Provision Dealer. July 17 at 2
 at offices of Benning, Grainger st, Newcastle-upon-Tyne
 Marland, Lovinia Ann, Worsley, Lancashire, Farmer. July 27 at
 3 at offices of Nylance and Barker, Essex st, Manchester
 Mason, Thomas, Doncaster, York, Carpenter. July 26 at 3 at offices
 of Burdakin and Co, Norfolk st, Sheffield
 Marsh, Robert, Marsh Lane, at Liverpool, Coal Merchant. July 27 at
 12 at offices of Carruthers, Olney square, Liverpool
 Martin, James Wilson, and John McKennie, Liverpool, Shipsmiths.
 July 26 at 2 at offices of Nordon, Cook st, Liverpool

McCarrell, George, St Helen's, Lancashire, Boot Dealer. July 24 at 2
 at offices of Quinn and Sons, Lord st, Liverpool
 McGlynn, Thomas, Manchester, out of business. July 24 at 3 at the
 Falstaff Hotel, Market place, Manchester. Marshall, Hulme, Man-
 chester
 Morgan, Thomas, Swansea, Glamorgan, Builder. July 31 at 3.30 at
 offices of Leyson, Fisher st, Swansea
 Morden, Edward, Dover, Kent, Jeweller. July 26 at 3 at offices of
 Carder, Market square, Dover
 Neumann, Friedrich, Manchester, Provision Dealer. July 31 at 9 at
 the Falstaff Hotel, Market place, Manchester
 Newnham, Henry, Gloucester st, Pimlico, Publisher. July 19 at 12 at
 offices of Lewis, Moorgate at
 Ogdin, Joseph, Manchester, Bookseller. July 23 at 3 at the Cannon
 st Hotel. Bates, Manchester
 Paley, Robert, Sunderland, Durham, Grocer. July 24 at 11 at offices
 of Oliver and Botterell, John st, Sunderland
 Palmerman, James, Treolaw, Glamorgan, Collier. July 20 at 12 at
 the New Inn Hotel, Pontpridd. Howells
 Palmer, Adam Fitch, Blenheim st, Bond st, Tailor. July 27 at 2 at
 offices of Lound, Great James st, Bedford row
 Parrott, Jesse, Northampton, Tinman. July 24 at 12 at offices of
 Asdowne, the Drapery, Northampton
 Pigott, Robert, Newcastle-under-Lyme, Stafford, Shoe Dealer. July
 26 at 11 at offices of Griffith, Lad lane, Newcastle-under-Lyme
 Phillips, Ebenezer, Newport, Monmouth, Builder. July 22 at 1 at
 offices of Tribe and Co, High st, Newport. Ward and Lane, Bristol
 Potts, Matthew, Darlington, Durham, Tobacconist. Aug 1 at 3 at
 offices of Barron, High row, Darlington
 Potter, William, Joseph Potter, and Robert Potter, Liverpool, Builders.
 July 27 at 2 at offices of Frodsham and Nicholson, Harrington st,
 Liverpool
 Price, John, Aberjare, Glamorgan, Tailor. July 21 at 12 at offices of
 Beddoe, Canon st, Aberjare
 Rees, Richard John, Tynenydd, Glamorganshire, Grocer. July 26 at 12 at
 offices of Rosser, Post offices chambers, Pontypidd
 Richardson, Edmund, Penrhyn, Kent, Butcher. July 19 at 11 at the
 Railway Tavern, Chiddington. Palmer, Tonbridge
 Savill, Abraham, Ingatstone, Essex, Farmer. July 21 at 2 at the
 Saracen's Head, Chelmsford. Preston, Mark lane
 Simpson, Joseph Horatio, Worktop, Nottingham, out of business. July
 24 at 11 at offices of Binney and Sons, Queen st chambers, Sheffield
 Smith, Augustus, Daventry, Northampton, Draper. July 24 at 2 at the
 Moot Hall, Daventry. Burton and Willoughby, Daventry
 Smith, Elijah, Burnley, Lancashire, out of business. July 29 at 3 at
 offices of Harley, Burnley
 Steward, Samuel James, Bath, Somerset, Provision Merchant. July 26
 at 12 at offices of Simons and Clark, Manvers st, Bath
 Stephens, Thomas Mortimer, Liverpool, Book-eller. July 27 at 3 at
 offices of Vine, Dale st, Liverpool. Bartlett, Liverpool
 Stephenson, Henry, Armlow, nr Leeds, Draper. July 22 at 11 at offices
 of Lodge, Park row, Leeds
 Stevens, George Scott, and Robert Strong, Newport, Monmouth,
 Carriers. July 24 at 1 at offices of Tribe and Co, High st, Newport.
 Waldron, Cardiff
 Stride, Sarah Elizabeth, Hart st, Bloomsbury. July 27 at 3 at offices of
 Lay, Chesapeake
 Taylor, James, Rimington, York, Cotton Manufacturer. July 26 at
 11 at the White Bull Hotel, Church st, Blackburn. Extham,
 Clitheroe
 Thacker, James, Evesham, Worcester, Tailor. July 19 at 3 at the
 Golden Lion Inn, High st, Worcester. New and Co, Evesham
 Thomas, John Edmund, Newtown, Montgomery, Sanitary Inspector.
 July 24 at 2 at the George Hotel, Shrewsbury. Powell
 Thomas, Thomas, Dinas, Glamorgan, Builders. July 22 at 3 at offices
 of Alexander, Institute chambers, Pontypidd. Cooke
 Warham, William, Bristol, Sail Maker. July 24 at 1 at offices of
 Williams and Co, Exchange, Bristol. Brittan and Co
 Webber, William John, Moxbury, Devon, Butcher. July 24 at 2 at the
 Three Swans Hotel, Salisbury. Wilton, Clonlton
 Wenman, Thomas, Salmon's lane, Limehouse, Cheesemonger. July
 24 at 10 at 18, Southampton st, Strand. Goatly, Bow st
 Whalley, John, Blackburn, Lancashire, Grocer. July 21 at 11 at offices
 of Marriott, Northgate, Blackburn
 Wyatt, Edward Tracy, Great Marlow, Buckingham, Wagoner. July
 28 at 12 at offices of Spicer, High st, Great Marlow

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Particulars, with plans and conditions of sale, may be had of Messrs. MERRIMAN, PIKE, & MERRIMAN, Solicitors, 25, Abchurch-lane, E.C.; of Messrs. ALLEN & SON, Solicitors, 17, Carlisle-street, Soho, W.; of Messrs. EARLE & CO., Solicitors, Manchester; of Messrs. SALE, SEDDON, & CO., Solicitors, Manchester; of R. EDMUNDS, Esq., Solicitor, Worthing; of JAMES HALLIDAY, Esq., Public Accountant (Messrs. Deloitte & Halliday), Booth-street, Manchester; at the Mart; and of the Auctioneers, 35, Old Jewry.

Postponed from Tuesday, July 18, until Thursday, August 3.—Sale of Reversions amounting to £23,500 (in One Lot).

MESSRS. FULLER & FULLER will SELL, by AUCTION, at the MART, Tokenhouse-yard, City, on THURSDAY, AUGUST 3, at TWO precisely, in One Lot, the Absolute Reversion to one-half of £1,000, and the benefit of survivorship to the sum of £20,000, both being receivable on the decease of a lady aged 57.

Particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained of Messrs. BRADFORD & CO., Solicitors, Langbourn-chambers, 17, Fenchurch-street, E.C.; and of Messrs. FULLER & FULLER, Auctioneers, Land Agents, and Valuers, 25, Bucklersbury, London, E.C.